

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS SECTION

COVER SHEET

SUBJECT: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY

PART 1 OF 7

61-7606

Section 1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Federal Bureau of Investigation

PER:MT

New York, N. Y.
September 11, 1954

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL.

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP8 BLS/SG
ON 11-2-84

35641

RE: IRISH ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES
SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

Dear Sir:

[REDACTED] advised on
the afternoon of September 11th that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(b7c)
(b7D)

[REDACTED]

(b7D)

[REDACTED]

RECORDED
Very truly yours,
INDEXED

P. E. Foxworth
P. E. FOXWORTH
Special Agent in Charge.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, N. Y.

PEF:KM

September 12, 1939

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED BY SP8 BTJ/ag
ON 12-2-87

Re: IRISH ACTIVITIES IN
THE UNITED STATES;
Subversive Activities

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to my letter of
September 12, 1939, in the above entitled matter.

(b7c)
(b2D) [REDACTED]
called me this afternoon and stated that
[REDACTED]

(b2D) The further information was furnished
that [REDACTED]

This is being submitted for the
completion of the Bureau files.

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth
P. E. FOXWORTH
Special Agent in Charge.

RECORDED
INDEXED

61-7600-2

AR:DM

61-7606-2

September 20, 1939

RECORDED

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-27 BY 2885 J109

RE: IRISH ACTIVITIES IN
THE UNITED STATES;
Subversive Activities.

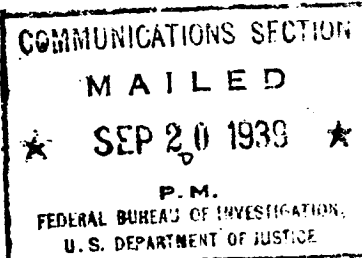
Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your personal and confidential letter of September 12, 1939, in the above entitled matter. It is noted that you obtained information that the actual leader of this group is Joe McGarity of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who is a principal in an indictment returned in the Southern District of New York in connection with the distribution and sale of Irish sweepstake tickets. It is believed desirable to ascertain from various newspaper morgue sources additional details concerning his activities so that more complete information may be contained in the files of the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

September 14, 1939

AR:COH

Time: 3:45 p.m.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

While in telephonic communication with Mr. Foxworth at New York, Mr. Rosen was informed of an article appearing in the New York papers indicating that the Irish-Republican Army is giving a banquet in honor of Pen Russell, the leader of the group.

(b1) [REDACTED] called Mr. Foxworth on another matter and at that time Mr. Foxworth informed him of the article.

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM

Classified by SP8BJJ/08
Declassify on: OADR 2-27

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

11-7606-3
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 15 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COLSON TWO

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

PEF:MT

New York, N. Y.
September 15, 1939.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP8 BTJ/098
ON 12-2-87 PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL.

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: ⁰ IRISH ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES
SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to my letter of September 12, 1939, advising you that the Irish Republican Army in New York City was holding a dinner at the New Yorker Hotel for Sean (not Shawn) Russell, on September 16, 1939. In order to ascertain what transpired at this banquet, I talked with

(b7c)
(b7D)

In connection with this matter I am transmitting herewith a photostatic copy of an anonymous letter, together with a notice which appeared in the Irish Echo, a New York City newspaper, concerning this matter.

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth
P. E. FOXWORTH
Special Agent in Charge.

Encls.

1 ENCL. C

RECORDED
&
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61-7600-41

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**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

PEF:MT

New York, N. Y.
September 20, 1939.

DECLASSIFIED BY 203/575/08
ON 12-2-81 PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL.

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: ^o IRISH ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES
SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES.

Dear Sir:

(b7c)
(b7D)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

This is being referred for the Bureau's
information only at this time.

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth
P. E. FOXWORTH
Special Agent in Charge.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

61-7606-5

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SEP 21 1939
FBI - NEW YORK

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CASE ORIGINATED AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA		FILE NO. 61-102102	
DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	CHARACTER OF CASE	
9/22/39	9/21-9/22/39	SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES.	
TITLE		SUBJECT	
IRISH ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.		[REDACTED]	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

Foreign born Irish population in San Francisco, (1930 U. S. Census), 16,596, or approximately 2.6 % of total population. **MATTHEW MURPHY**, Irish Consul at San Francisco, is also President of Consular Society. Irish ports visited by two steamship lines which serve the Port of San Francisco, one of which renders monthly freight service to Belfast, Ireland. "THE LEADER", a weekly Catholic newspaper, published at San Francisco, reported to be anti-British. San Francisco has 14 Irish lodges and organizations, in addition to the "UNITED IRISH SOCIETIES", most of which have their headquarters and hold their meetings at Irish-American Hall, 454 Valencia St., San Francisco. ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS held their 53rd annual state convention at San Francisco 9/17 to 9/19/39, inclusive. **TERRENCE MULLIGAN**, President of this organization, urged relentless fight to rid United States of all subversive influences and retain neutrality policy. Resolution adopted commending **WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST** and **HEARST** newspapers for their ideals of patriotism and Americanism.

DECLASSIFIED BY 100-2-87-1/28

REFERENCE: Bureau letter dated September 2, 1939, re Subversive Activities.

Letter from New York Office to all Field Offices, dated September 6, 1939.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
<i>[Signature]</i>		61-7606-17	SEP 23 1939
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		SEP 26 P.M.	
5 Bureau (REMARKS)			
5 San Francisco			

100-2-87-1/28
2/11/43
2/11/43
2/11/43

DETAILS:

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA:

The information contained in this report deals primarily with Irish activities in the City and County of San Francisco, and same was compiled by the following Special Agents, in addition to reporting Agent: [REDACTED]

(b7c)

POPULATION

The following information was obtained from a booklet published by the Research Department of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, entitled "1939 SAN FRANCISCO ECONOMIC SURVEY", and also from a distribution chart showing the distribution of foreign born population in San Francisco, prepared by the SAN FRANCISCO NEWS in 1934 or 1935, on the basis of information furnished by Major C. J. COLLINS, Registrar of Voters in the City and County of San Francisco, assisted by his deputies and statisticians

The information regarding the Irish population in San Francisco is based on the 1930 census figures published by the Census Bureau of the United States Department of Commerce. The total foreign born white population in San Francisco is 153,386, or approximately 24.2 per cent of the entire population (634,394). The total foreign born Irish population is 16,598, or 2.6 per cent of the entire population. This is broken down as follows:

Irish Free State	15,902	2.2 %
North Ireland	<u>2,696</u>	<u>.4</u>
	16,598	2.6

(b7c)

Through the courtesy of [REDACTED] it was ascertained from the records in the Office of CHARLES J. COLLINS, Registrar of voters in the City and County of San Francisco, that there were 8,823 registered voters of Irish birth in San Francisco, as of June 1, 1937.

The Irish population in San Francisco is scattered throughout various sections of the city. They predominate among the foreign born and foreign parentage white population in what is known as Visitacion Valley, and in the Southern portion of San Francisco to the West of Visitacion Valley, and also in the Potrero District. They are among the predominating foreign born and foreign parentage white population with other racial elements in the Ingleside, Mission and Sunset Districts and northeast of Twin Peaks. There is also a colony of old Irish families in the section directly to the East of Golden Gate Park and West of Van Ness Avenue, and a few in the Richmond and Sunset districts

There are also a few Irish west of Twin Peaks, and a few in the downtown and south of Market sections.

IRISH CONSUL

(b7C) The Irish Consulate in San Francisco is located at 681 Market Street, telephone EXbrook 4878. The Irish Consul is MATTHEW MURPHY, who resides at [REDACTED] San Francisco, California, residence telephone number [REDACTED]

SHIPPING LINES

An examination of the San Francisco Directory of Shipping, published by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, and distributed by the MARINE EXCHANGE OF THE PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO, failed to disclose any Irish shipping lines operating in and out of San Francisco. However, Belfast, Ireland is one of the ports of call of vessels of the ISTHMIAN STEAMSHIP LINES, 25 Broadway, New York City, New York, and the KNUTSEN LINE of Haugesund, Norway, which call at the Port of San Francisco.

The vessels of the ISTHMIAN STEAMSHIP LINES visit Irish ports only occasionally, whereas the KNUTSEN LINE has monthly service from this port to Belfast Ireland.

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IRISH
NEWSPAPERS

(b7c) The following information concerning Irish newspapers published in the City of San Francisco was obtained from the records of the San Francisco Post Office Department, as furnished by [REDACTED] Ferry Post Office Annex. This information is furnished the Post Office Department annually, as of October 1, by each individual publisher on notarized form, entitled "Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Acts of Congress of August 24, 1912, and March 5, 1933." This record must be filed with the Post Office Department by the individual publisher prior to the acceptance by the Post Office Department of the publication as second class mailing matter.

(b7c) "THE LEADER" - 123 - 9th Street, San Francisco; a weekly publication, printed in English. [REDACTED] stated that this was a Catholic paper and very anti-British. Following is information regarding its management:

Aldus Press Company, Inc. - Publisher
J. L. CONSIDINE - Editor
J. T. HARRINGTON - Business Manager; address, Oakland, California.

The following are its owners:

T. J. MELLOTT
J. F. KIRBY
J. T. HARRINGTON - Oakland, California
E. MULLANE - 303 Elizabeth, San Francisco, California.

IRISH LODGES AND ORGANIZATIONS

(b7c) The following list of Irish lodges and organizations was obtained by Special Agent [REDACTED], San Francisco Public Library:

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS, Irish American Hall, 454 Valencia Street, San Francisco, California.
CELTIC ATHLETIC CLUB, 44 Page Street, San Francisco.
CENTRAL COUNCIL OF IRISH AMERICAN CLUBS, 1133 Mission.
CLARE MENS ASSOCIATION, 454 Valencia Street.
CONNAUGHT LADIES SOCIETY & BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, 454 Valencia St.
CONNAUGHT MENS SOCIETY AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, 454 Valencia Street.
CONNAUGHT ROOFERS, 454 Valencia Street.
CORK ATHLETIC CLUB, 454 Valencia Street.
DAUGHTERS OF CLARA, 454 Valencia Street
GALWAY IRISH AMERICAN CLUB, 454 Valencia Street
IRISH AMERICAN DANCING CLUB, 454 Valencia Street
MAYO MENS ASSOCIATION, 454 Valencia Street
REBEL CORK BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, 3009 - 16th Street
REBEL CORK, LADIES ASSOCIATION, 454 Valencia Street

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS:

From newspaper accounts, it was ascertained that the fifty-third annual State convention of the ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS was held at San Francisco from September 17th to September 19, 1939, inclusive, and the business meetings were held in the Irish American Hall, 454 Valencia Street, San Francisco, which was also the headquarters for various committees.

A full three-day program of religious, fraternal and civic functions was arranged by THOMAS F. GILLIGAN, Committee Board Vice-President of the organization. State President TERRENCE MULLIGAN of Sacramento presided at the sessions of the ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS, and Mrs. SHEILA COEN presided over the meetings of the Ladies Auxiliary.

In his opening statement, President **TERRENCE MULLIGAN** urged a relentless fight to rid this nation of all subversive influences and to retain the present neutral policy, and Mrs. **SHEILA COEN**, President of the Ladies Auxiliary echoed MULLIGAN's words when she spoke to the Women's Board.

On the last day of the three-day convention of the **ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS** the following resolution was adopted, commending **WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST** and his newspapers for the ideals of patriotism and Americanism which they had long upheld:

"WHEREAS the Hon. **WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST**, personally and through the powerful influence of his newspapers, consistently and militantly has supported the American ideals of government and of individualism, and has fought for the integrity of the Constitution of the United States, which is our national charter of freedom, and has valiantly battled against those alien and subversive influences and atheistic concepts which seek to undermine the American principles of government and belief in God;

"And WHEREAS the Hon. **WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST** and his newspapers have stood solidly against America entering into entangling alliances with alien nations, whose every move is antagonistic to the American ideals of international justice;

"WHEREAS the Hon. **WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST** and his newspapers have stood unqualifiedly for an American principle of true neutrality, which means peace for our Nation, and safety from the horrors of war, be it therefore

"RESOLVED: by the California State Convention of the **ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS**, that we commend the Hon. **WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST** and his newspapers for their patriotism, their loyalty and their Americanism, and again pledge our support to those ideals, which are the ideals of our Order."

In further action the group adopted a declaration of principles, pledging unqualifiedly its loyalty to the United States, its government and institutions, in peace and in war. They joined with their fellow Americans in condemning the barbarism inflicted upon Jews in Germany, and condemned the tactics of the German government in oppressing the

Catholics and Protestants of that nation by depriving them of their religious freedom.

They expressed sympathy for the Christians of Russia and Mexico, who have received cruel treatment at the hands of those governments, which deprived them of every vestige of human right by totalitarian and Communistic dictators. They also expressed sympathy for those minorities in Europe who have been torn apart and transferred from one government to another "as though they were mere chattels".

They further condemned the "pernicious propaganda which is being disseminated to the effect that the territorial integrity of our nation can only be maintained by entangling its destiny with the fortunes of a European power."

The new officers of the ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS, installed at their three-day convention at San Francisco, were as follows:

President: JEREMIAH J. MULVIHILL, San Francisco;
Vice-President: State Senator JOHN FOLEY of San Jose;
Secretaries: ALEXANDER McDONALD, San Francisco
CHARLES HORAN, JR., Los Angeles.

Mrs. FRANCES KLEMM of San Francisco was elected President of the Ladies Auxiliary of the ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS for the coming year, and Mrs. JOSEPHINE McKLEMM was elected Vice-President. Mrs. ELLA FITZGERALD, of San Francisco, was elected Recording Secretary.

It was announced at the convention of the ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS that their next year's convention would be held at San Jose, California.

CONNAUGHT SOCIAL AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION:

An article appeared in the SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE under date of September 19, 1939, indicating that a grand ball and reception of the CONNAUGHT SOCIAL AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION would be held at the Irish American Auditorium, 454 Valencia Street, San Francisco, California, on the evening of Saturday, September 23, 1939. This article indicated that JOSEPH McPORTLAND and Miss AGNES TIERNEY were co-chairmen of this reception.

UNITED IRISH SOCIETIES:

A whole page is devoted to the St. Patrick's Day activities of the UNITED IRISH SOCIETIES in San Francisco in the SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE for March 16, 1939. This article indicated that DANIEL DENNEHY was President of the UNITED IRISH SOCIETIES, and that MICHAEL J. DEVERS was Chairman of the Day. FRANK T. DEASY, Judge of the Superior Court for the State of California at San Francisco, was orator of the Day. SEAMUS O'BRENNAN was to deliver an address in Gaelic.

COMMUNITY CENTERS

IRISH AMERICAN HALL ASSOCIATION, 454 Valencia Street, San Francisco, California, Telephone Underhill 9149:

This is the meeting place of the various Irish and Irish American societies in San Francisco.

RESTAURANTS

THE IRISH PUB: 282 O'Farrell Street, San Francisco, California.
Telephone number Sutter 7940.

The Irish Pub is listed under restaurants in the classified section of the current San Francisco Telephone Directory.

MISCELLANEOUS

MATTHEW MURPHY, Irish Consul in San Francisco, is also President of the Consular Society, which is a society composed of the various foreign consuls at San Francisco. The Secretary of this organization is JORGE RAMIREZ, Consul General, of El Salvador.

P E N D I N G

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September 23, 1939

RECORDED

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OTHERWISE

61-7506-8

(S)

(S)

(b1)

(S)

It was very thoughtful and cooperative
of you to transmit this information to me and I
desire to again assure you of my hope that the
excellent cooperation existing

will continue.

Sincerely,

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Classified by SP3 BTJ/028
Declassify on: OADR 122-377

SECRET

6-8-39

ORIGINAL FILED IN

BY TELETYPE UNIT
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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

~~SECRET~~

September 21, 1939

EAT:LCJ

10:15 A.M.

Classified by DP8/STJ/08
Declassify on: OADR 12-2-87
267197

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: [REDACTED] (S)

I called Assistant SAC Donegan at New York and advised him of further information received in regard to [REDACTED] which information is as follows: (S)

(b1) [REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

RECORDED & INDEXED

~~SECRET~~

67-762-1
OCT 5 1939
THOMAS

I advised Mr. Donegan

(b1)

(b7E)

(b7C)

[REDACTED] I advised him, however, that I discovered, by reviewing the file on an old espionage case, the fact that there was [REDACTED] which showed [REDACTED] I advised him that the Washington Field Office is checking this angle, but suggested that he get whatever information possible on [REDACTED] in New York.

Mr. Donegan advised that, according to the above-mentioned file, [REDACTED] is supposed to have a bank account in Boston, and inquired whether the Bureau will request a check of this account. I advised him to make the request for a check of that account. I also requested Mr. Donegan to submit a teletype summary some time today advising what work has been done so far on this case.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm

SECRET

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KRM:VTM
61-7606-10

October 16, 1939

(b7c)

[REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]

Acknowledging receipt of your letter dated October 5, 1939, I desire to advise you that I have read with interest the observations contained therein.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-2-87 BY 203153/08

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Crowl.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Lester.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Miss Gandy.....

cc-Washington

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ OCT 16 1939 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

157

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-2-87 BY 888 BTJ/af

Eire Gov't Raids, Arrests Opens Drive on I.R.A.

DUBLIN, Aug. 14 (UP).—The government of Eire today opened a determined campaign to suppress the outlawed Irish Republican Army with raids on 20 houses in Dublin and arrest of a number of alleged terrorist leaders.

Among those seized, it was understood, were three Irishmen recently deported from England under the British government's new public order act giving authorities widespread authority to deal with I.R.A. bombers and terrorists.

The Dublin raids were under the Eire Public Safety Act passed at the initiative of Prime Minister Eamon de Valera.

Scores of suspects were questioned in addition to those arrested.

One of the houses raided was that of George Plunkett, a signer of the recent I.R.A. manifesto containing a "declaration of war" against Great Britain. Plunkett was not at home.

INDEXED

DAILY WORKER

AUG 15 1939

NOT RECORDED

LETTER

November 10, 1939

Special Agent in Charge
Detroit, Michigan

(b7c)

RE: [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 254,684
DATE 11/18/85 BY 9145C/10MS
12-2-87 SPJ/BTX
267197

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 29, 1939, requesting that the Bureau files be reviewed regarding the above named individual, and the Detroit Office furnished pertinent data contained therein.

Fluores be advised that the Bureau files indicate that in 1932 a report was received to the effect that [REDACTED]

(b7c)
(b7d)

[REDACTED]

1-10-39

It is noted in the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated at New York City, October 4, 1939, submitted in the case entitled British Activities in the United States - Subversive Activities, that a confidential informant advised the New York Office that [REDACTED]

(b7d)

[REDACTED]

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Jones _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

WES

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, N. Y.

30640

(b7c)

61-555

October 4, 1939

DECLASSIFIED BY SP3 BTJ/afp
ON 12-2-87

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

PERMANENT RECORDS SECTION

RE: IRISH ACTIVITIES IN THE
UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN
ACTIVITIES

Dear Sir:

(b7c)

Please be advised that the person mentioned in the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated October 1, 1939 at New York City, is:

(b7c)
(b7D)

[redacted]

Very truly yours,

Special Agent in Charge

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

SAC - Detroit

- 2 -

November 10, 1958

(b7C)

It is also noted in the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at New York City, October 16, 1958, submitted in the case entitled [redacted] that a confidential informant had reported that [redacted]

(b7D)

(b7C)

It is believed advisable for the Detroit Office to make a discreet and guarded investigation as to [redacted] activities at the present time, in order that the Bureau may be more fully advised concerning this individual.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

SECRET

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

35634

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK CITY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

FILE NO. 61-555

ETL

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK CITY	DATE WHEN MADE 10/4/39	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/21-23, 25-27/39	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] (b7c)
TITLE IRISH ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES			CHARACTER OF CASE SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

Classified by SP3 BJS/08
Declassify on: OADR 12-287
267197

Information received that [REDACTED]

(b70)

Press despatches reveal that McGARRITY, a prominent resident of the latter city as reported in the British White Paper, published by the British Government in January 1921, concerning Pro-German activities on the part of Irish-Americans during the late World War, was recommended by the German General Staff in Berlin in a cable dated January 26, 1915 to the German Military Attache in Washington, D. C., as an individual who could secure persons suitable for sabotage activities in the United States. McGARRITY also reported engaged in the shipment of arms to the I.R.A. in Ireland during the Rebellion of 1921 and 1923. McGARRITY accompanied SEAN RUSSELL, Chief of Staff of the I.R.A. in Ireland, at the time of latter's arrest by immigration authorities at request of British Government, in Detroit, Michigan, June 6, 1939, during visit of King and Queen of England, at which time RUSSELL referred to McGARRITY as chief organizer in the United States of CLAN NA GAEL activities in the United States for the assistance of the I.R.A. in England. McGARRITY visited Ireland in August 1939, and was questioned by the Belfast Police re whereabouts of SEAN RUSSELL, believed to have departed from the United States in September 1939. Latter had been in the United States collecting funds on behalf of the I.R.A. McGARRITY was indicted in the Southern District of New York in

DECLASSIFIED BY SP2 Tap/ld

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

5/8/85

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

61-17665-13

JUL 12 1940

SECRET

61-555

SYNOPSIS:
(Cont'd.)

December 1938 for smuggling lottery tickets, and at a Commissioner's removal hearing in Philadelphia in April 1939, was discharged for lack of identification. The Irish Republican Army, composed of the more radical Irish Nationalists, has embarked upon a campaign of terrorism in England, consisting of a series of bombings, to force British recognition for claims of united Irish Republic. The I.R.A. has been legally outlawed by the Irish Free State Government. The CLAN NA GAEL, an Irish Patriotic society, is regarded as affiliated with I.R.A. activities in the United States, and with the organization known as the IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY VETERANS, INC., shared Headquarters at 537 West 125th Street, New York City. In March 1939, these two organizations formed the UNITED IRISH REPUBLICANS, of which MICHAEL QUILL, New York City Councilman, and head of the TRANSPORT WORKERS UNION, New York City, is a leading figure. QUILL recently identified at DIES COMMITTEE hearing, September 1939, as member of the COMMUNIST PARTY. Secessionist group in CLAN NA GAEL organized in 1920, a group called "THE RE-ORGANIZED CLAN NA GAEL", which association is the one now identified with the I.R.A. VETERANS, INC. above.

- P -

REFERENCE:

Bureau letter to the New York Field Division, dated September 20, 1939.

DETAILS:

Information from a confidential source, set out in New York Field Division Personal and Confidential letter to the Bureau of September 12, 1939, indicated that

(b7D)

[REDACTED]

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) (b1)(b7c)(b7d) with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7606-13

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

~~SECRET~~

Unless otherwise indicated, the following information was developed from the following sources:

THE NEW YORK TIMES MORGUE

THE NEW YORK SUN MORGUE

With reference to the IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY, the New York Times of July 16, 1939 traced its origin through an anonymous writer claimed to have been a former member of the I.R.A. Prior to the World War in 1914, men and boys in Ireland were openly drilling and arming. This group was called the IRISH VOLUNTEERS, which covered the entire country, and another group confined to an area approximating the present boundaries of Northern Ireland, called THE ULSTER VOLUNTEERS. Their sole aim was to achieve Home Government for the entire Irish nation.

It was contemplated that JOHN REDMOND, then the leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party, would use this force as a lever in insisting that the Home Rule Bill, which had already passed both Houses of the British Parliament, be made operative. However, at the outbreak of the World War, Premier ASQUITH of England demanded of REDMOND that the volunteers should either declare themselves for REDMOND'S Parliamentary Party, or declare what their ultimate aims were so far as the future of the Irish movement was concerned. As a result, the volunteer force was split, the majority siding with REDMOND'S Party, and about 25% for the original principles of the body, which were for an Irish republic. This latter group became known as SINN FEINERS.

During the Easter Week Rebellion of 1916, the armed force of the Rebellion became known as the IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY. The men who fought in the Rebellion from 1916 through 1922, and those who sided with DeVALERA are now known as the Old I.R.A., and are loyal supporters of the IRISH FREE STATE Government, the present ruling body in Ireland. The die-hards kept the name of the IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY, which is presently banned by law in Ireland.

This press account stated that the I.R.A. is better organized in Northern Ireland than in the Free State, and that the Adjutant General of the I.R.A., JAMES J. KILLEEN, is presently imprisoned in Belfast, Ireland, and that MAURICE TWOMEY of Dublin, was formerly Chief of Staff of this organization, a post which is now held by SEAN RUSSELL. All I.R.A. activities are presently confined to

England itself, and the Association seeks a united Ireland of the North and the South, and demands evacuation of English soldiers from the North of Ireland. Some I.R.A. members go further and demand an independent Irish Republic completely outside of the British Commonwealth of nations.

This press despatch further stated that in some quarters of Europe, it was openly stated that a certain European power is at the back of the I.R.A. bombings in England, and that funds are supplied to I.R.A. leaders for that purpose.

In connection with the I.R.A., the New York Sun on June 27, 28 and 29, 1939, reported interviews had with unidentified members of the IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY, which in substance stated that the IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY had formally declared war on England and was carrying on that war with an expeditionary force of secret agents in London and other English cities. This information came from a group of four men who were engaged in this country in raising funds for the prosecution of this war, and had embarked upon a campaign to bomb the public service utilities of the English cities.

Press clippings reveal that since January 1939, 132 bombings have occurred which have been attributed to I.R.A. activities in England. Other press despatches estimate that there existed in England 3,000 I.R.A. agents, and that DeVALERA, the President of the IRISH FREE STATE scored such activities and called upon the organization to cease, since DeVALERA'S policy was to achieve the same result by non-violent means, and disapproved thoroughly the campaign of violence.

I.R.A. activities in the United States are generally identified with the CLAN NA GAEL, an Irish patriotic society. The CLAN NA GAEL was organized in the United States around 1860, and gave practical and financial support to the men of Ireland in the Rebellion of Easter Week, 1916, and CLAN NA GAEL officers and members and friends collected most of the several millions of dollars raised through the sale of Irish Republican Bonds in 1922 to help the Republicans in Ireland in the Rebellion against England.

In 1920, individuals in New York City and elsewhere seceded from the CLAN NA GAEL and organized "THE RE-ORGANIZED CLAN NA GAEL".

✓ The Old Clan Na Gael, as outlined in the GAELIC-AMERICAN of March 11, 1939, regarded as the authoritative spokesman for the CLAN NA GAEL in America, disclaims any responsibility for the present terroristic campaign in England, nor has it promised to support such.

✓ The New York Times of August 2, 1922 carried an account of the death of HARRY J. BOLAND, representative of the SINN FEIN in the United States, from wounds received while attempting to evade capture by troops of the British Army. This despatch relates that the CLAN NA GAEL RE-ORGANIZED, was formed in August of 1920, and was composed of members of the old organization who sought a more radical policy. BOLAND, mentioned above, while in the United States previously, had caused a break between the regular organization and the IRISH REVOLUTIONARY BROTHERHOOD in Ireland, and the latter organization had severed all connection with the organization here. As a result, the divided CLAN NA GAEL exists in this country, and both organizations hold annual conventions. McGARRITY, who will be referred to at greater length subsequently in this report, is identified with the re-organized CLAN NA GAEL.

✓ The New York Sun of October 28, 1920 revealed that HARRY BOLAND, then Secretary of EAMON DEVALERA, advised that the IRISH REPUBLICAN (REVOLUTIONARY) BROTHERHOOD would drop the CLAN NA GAEL unless it freed itself from the domination of Supreme Court Justice DANIEL F. COHALAN of New York City, then prominently identified with the CLAN NA GAEL in New York.

This despatch revealed that the GAELIC-AMERICAN was the official organ of the CLAN NA GAEL, of which JOHN DEVOY was then editor and designated as the Chief Aide to Justice COHALAN in this factional dispute. This statement was given out by BOLAND at the office of the American Commission for Irish Independence at 411 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

✓ The New York Herald of April 2, 1923 reported a meeting of the CLAN NA GAEL at the Hotel Astor, New York City on April 1st of that year, at which the following persons spoke:

DANIEL F. COHALAN.
THOMAS F. COONEY,
President of the Friends of Irish Freedom
RICHARD F. DALTON.

~~SECRET~~

✓ The New York Sun of November 30, 1931 reported another meeting at the Astor Hotel, at which the CLAN NA GAEL pledged unalterable allegiance to the principle of an independent Irish Republic, and refused to accept the Irish Free State as the final settlement of the Irish question.

✓ The World Telegram of March 1, 1939 reported the formation by the CLAN NA GAEL and the IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY VETERANS, INC. of the UNITED IRISH REPUBLICANS at a meeting at Clan Headquarters at 537 West 125th Street, New York City. There were 350 people reported to be present at this meeting, and it was hoped that this latter organization would be the biggest movement in the United States for Irish unity since 1921. The report further stated that circulars contained the following letterhead:

"IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY -

AMERICAN PUBLICITY BUREAU

537 WEST 125th STREET

NEW YORK CITY"

✓ The headquarters of the new organization was to be at the same address, and at this meeting MICHAEL QUILL, New York City Councilman and President of the TRANSPORT WORKERS UNION, was the principal speaker. (It will be recalled that at a DIES COMMITTEE hearing in September of 1939, QUILL was designated by a witness as a member of the COMMUNIST PARTY).

✓ This report further stated that the new group would be composed of the CLAN and I.R.A. VETS together with other Irish labor, religious and county organizations. The new organization would function separately from these, and no officers were picked as yet. At this meeting, QUILL is quoted as predicting that the movement would at least equal the peak of strength obtained in 1921 by Irish sympathizers in this country, who raised the millions of dollars for the struggle in 1922. A periodical was to be published to report the organization's activities and the events in the struggle to make Ireland an independent nation. QUILL attributed the resurgence of the movement, marked by bombings in Europe recently, in part to "MR. CHAMBER-

~~SECRET~~

61-555

IAIN'S selling out the minorities in Munich", nor did QUILL eliminate the possibility of armed conflict in this movement.

✓ The same press despatch reported an excerpt from "The Week", a London political left wing news letter, which saw in the I.R.A. bombings "an obvious parallel with Fascist axis activities among the Arabs. Whatever the extent of NAZI influence in the affair, it is certain that Berlin is profoundly interested, and equally as certain that every effort will be made to establish directive control".

✓ The New York Sun of July 24, 1939 reported EOIN McKIERNAN, designated as public relations representative of the CLAN NA GAEL in New York, as ridiculing the assertion that activities of the I.R.A. were being stimulated by foreign organizations.

✓ In connection with the IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY VETERANS, INC., inquiry at the New York County Clerk's Office revealed that the certificate of incorporation of this association was filed on April 13, 1938, by attorney ALFRED A. McGOWAN, 60 East 42nd Street, New York City. The certificate recited that the purpose of the organization was first, the cultivation of social intercourse among members; second, establishment of a social center for benevolent and educational interest for members; third, the providing of facilities for the physical and mental recreation of members, and fourth, providing funds for disabled veterans. The association was to operate principally in New York City, and the directors appointed until the first annual meeting were:

JAMES CONATY
318 West 155th Street
New York City

JAMES BRISLANE
1494 Lexington Avenue
New York City

TADG BROSNAN
551 West 17th Street
New York City

~~SECRET~~

✓ The certificate of incorporation was subscribed to by PATRICK CLARK; THOMAS McGRATH; MICHAEL BERGIN; JOSEPH CAMPBELL; PATRICK O'CONNOR, and was notarized by GERALD J. McGOWAN.

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X

With reference to the CLAN NA GAEL and the IRISH REPUBLICAN VETERANS, INC. located at the above New York address, the IRISH WORLD, a newspaper, of June 10, 1939, referred to an outing arranged by this group, to Roton Point, by the S.S. CITY OF WESTCHESTER, which was held on June 3, 1939. The officers of the CLAN NA GAEL were given as follows:

District Officer: CON TWOMEY
Assistant District Officer: PATRICK SMITH
Secretary: CHARLES DRISCOLL
Financial Secretary: HARRY SHORT
Treasurer: JOE CAMPBELL (indicated as associated with the BOYLAN STEAMSHIP AGENCY at 3 Columbus Avenue, New York City)

The outing committee was designated as:

SEAN HAYES
JACK HEALY
BARNEY MCGOWAN
T. BROSNAN
P. O'CONNOR
W. HAYDEN

With reference to SEAN HAYES, this individual, as will be commented upon more fully later in this report, was active in banquet plans for a reception to SEAN RUSSELL to be held at the New Yorker Hotel on the night of September 16, 1939.

The IRISH WORLD of June 10, 1939 reports that on May 5, 1939, one MARTIN QUIGLEY, an I.R.A. veteran was buried at Newark, New Jersey, and SEAN HAYES of Harrison, New Jersey, delivered the funeral eulogy. It was indicated that QUIGLEY was buried with full military honors, and was escorted by former members of the Third Western and First Southern Division of the I.R.A., QUIGLEY having died of wounds received in 1921 during the Rebellion in Ireland.

The IRISH WORLD of the same date reported the organization in Brooklyn of the "OLD I.R.A. CLUB, Bay Ridge Unit, Brooklyn". Its officers were:

X

Chairman: SEAN O'MARA
675 - 60th Street,
Brooklyn, New York

Treasurer: DANIS O'BRIEN
Honorary Secretaries: PATRICK SULLIVAN
MICHAEL KELLY

In a letter to the WORLD, O'MARA stated that such was organized to facilitate the presentation of pension claims under the IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY ACT of 1934. It is not known whether this association is engaged in any other activities.

The IRISH WORLD also revealed that Irish Republican Army Vets in Philadelphia sponsored a ball on April 14, 1939 at Mercantile Hall. The members sponsoring this ball were:

JAMES DIGNAN
JOSEPH O'CONNOR
JOHN DONAHER
TOM ROWAN, 4400 Lancaster Avenue
Philadelphia, Pa.

The WORLD also reported that on June 9, 1939, at Philadelphia, a protest meeting was held at the Irish American Club, 1428 North Broad Street, to protest the arrest of SEAN RUSSELL, and JOHN A. McCARNEY of the Philadelphia CLAN NA GAEL was Chairman of this meeting.

The latest New York City directory published in 1935 lists the CLAN NA GAEL and I.R.A. CLUBS at 147 Columbus Avenue, New York City, and JOSEPH McGARRITY is also listed at the same address.

With reference to McGARRITY, the New York Sun of January 12, 1920 reflects that E. DeVALERA was in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on January 11, 1920 in order to be present as godfather at the christening of the four weeks old son of Mr. and Mrs. JOSEPH McGARRITY, and that the boy was christened EAMON DeVALERA McGARRITY.

The New York Times of January 11, January 30, 1921, and October 11, 1921, reflected that on January 10th, the British Government published a British White Paper concerning Pro-German activities

on the part of Irish-Americans during the World War. Documentary evidence was quoted, purporting to show how SIR ROGER CASEMENT'S enterprise was planned by Irish-Americans with Berlin through Count VON BERNSTOFF, then German Ambassador to the United States.. This British White Paper mentions the organization known as the FRIENDS OF PEACE, which was established in February of 1915, at 150 Nassau Street, New York City, by ALBERT SANDER, a German spy. This organization was affiliated with the CLAN NA GAEL; the SOCIALIST PARTY OF NEW YORK, and with a German-Irish Association called the AMERICAN TRUTH SOCIETY. ALBERT SANDER was convicted in New York in February of 1917 for espionage activities, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

This White Paper states that the German General Staff in Berlin on January 26, 1915 sent to the German Military Attache in Washington, D. C., a cable advising that persons suitable for sabotage activities in the United States could be secured from first, JOSEPH McGARRITY of Philadelphia; second, JOHN P. KEATING, Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois, and third, JEREMIAH O'LEARY, 16 Park Row, New York City, and indicated that McGARRITY and KEATING were considered absolutely reliable but rather indiscreet.

The White Paper continued that in 1915, Irish-Americans organized "THE FRIENDS OF IRISH FREEDOM", the officers of which were all members of the CLAN NA GAEL. Of the Friends of Irish Freedom, Judge COHALAN was a member of the board of directors, and JEREMIAH O'LEARY and JOSEPH McGARRITY were on the executive committee. JOHN DEVOY was also interested in this society.

This JOHN DEVOY was mentioned in the White Paper as the author of a letter dated July 20, 1916, written to LAWRENCE DELACEY in San Francisco, California, this letter referring to the loss of CASEMENT'S enterprise, and criticizing him for his visionary tactics. DEVOY attributed the failure of CASEMENT'S venture to the fact that just prior to the Easter Rebellion, the United States Government had raided the offices of WOLF VAUGHN IGEL at 60 Wall Street, and had seized certain documents located there. This latter individual was a German agent posing as an advertising man, and DEVOY indicated that the documents referring to CASEMENT'S venture were seized and the information reported to the British Government.

The White Paper further reports that on January 18, 1917 an official SINN FEIN organization in America was launched at the office of THE FRIENDS OF IRISH FREEDOM, located at 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City. Among the officers of this new organization were:

JEREMIAH O'LEARY
~~JOHN J. O'LEARY~~
 PETER GOLDEN
 CAPTAIN MONTEITH
 STEPHEN W. JOHNSON
 DENNIS SPELLISSEY
 JOHN D. MOORE
 JAMES LARKIN

The White Paper characterized JOHN DEVOY as the chief agent in America for communications between Germany and the SINN FEIN activities in America. JAMES LARKIN was an Irish labor leader long active in England, present (1921) serving a sentence in the United States for violation of one of the several laws enacted when the United States declared war on Germany. JOHN P. KEATING, it was indicated, was connected in some way with the United States Embargo Conference in 1915, headquarters in Chicago, during the early days of the war.

The New York Sun of March 3 and March 4, 1921, reported that a mass meeting was to be held at the Metropolitan Opera House in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to protest the occupation of German territory by French-African troops. The lease for this meeting was cancelled after protest by various patriotic societies. This lease had been obtained by JOSEPH McGARRITY, Philadelphia leader of the Irish Republican movement. He was also reported as publisher of the IRISH PRESS.

The New York Times of August 2, 1922, carried an Associated Press despatch from Dublin, which reported the death of HARRY J. BOLAND, former representative of the SINN FEIN in the United States, from wounds received while attempting to evade capture by troops of the National British Army. BOLAND was reported as a leader in the Irish Irregulars. The documents had previously been seized in the home of JOHN T. O'KELLY, former Dail Envoy to Paris. Among these documents was a letter from BOLAND to O'KELLY, intimating that JOE McGARRITY of New York had asked BOLAND to send a man from Ireland to a CLAN NA GAEL convention which was to be held on August 7th of that year, and BOLAND had suggested that O'KELLY should also go this con-

vention, and that McGARRITY would postpone the convention until their arrival. This letter goes on, "This fight is likely to be one drawn out, and we will require money, etc. You could also organize a campaign in the United States. I cannot imagine another man for the job. JOE promises full support of the Clan. You can bring back all the available money and arrange with the Clan to supply Thompson revolvers, etc. JOE'S letter only reached me last night via Cork. DeVALERA read it enroute. He added a note that someone must go".

This New York Sun account reflects that New York CLAN NA GAEL members said that JOE McGARRITY was a prominent member of the CLAN NA GAEL RE-ORGANIZED, a secessionist body in Philadelphia, and indicated that Supreme Court Justice DANIEL F. COHALAN and JOHN DEVOY, editor of the GAELIC AMERICAN, prominent Clan members, could not be reached for comments on the above report. McGARRITY was indicated as a former wholesale liquor dealer then in the real estate business in Philadelphia. He was a leader in the movement which caused the split between DeVALERA and the COHALAN organization sponsoring the DeVALERA side.

This New York Sun clipping stated that the reference to Thompson revolvers concerned a supply of Thompson high powered automatic pistols. Four hundred ninety-five of these weapons were seized by Customs Officials on the Steamer EAST SIDE at Hoboken, New Jersey, in the summer of 1921. This steamer allegedly was chartered by the SINN FEIN to carry coal to Ireland, but burlap packages in the coal bins were found to contain guns.

In connection with this gun running case, the New York World of January 22, 1923, reflects that indictments were returned against the following individuals for conspiracy to transport arms and ammunition to Ireland in 1921:

Colonel MARCELLUS H. THOMPSON, son-in-law of Colonel GEORGE HARVEY, Ambassador to England in that year

FRANK B. OCHSENREITER of Washington, formerly Manager of the Washington Office of the Auto Ordnance Corp.

GEORGE G. RORKE, of Washington, D. C.

LAWRENCE DeLACEY, also known as FRANK WILLIAMS and LAWRENCE PIERCE

EDWARD DeLACEY, brother of LAWRENCE DeLACEY

SECRET

61-555

FRANK J. ~~MERK~~KLING, former Secretary of the Auto Ordnance Corporation

JOHN ~~CUL~~HANE

An individual named ~~BRO~~PHY

The New York World indicated that these indictments were to be dismissed in January of 1923.

The New York Sun of March 21, 1923 reported in a Dublin despatch, that the Government Publicity Department had published certain letters seized in the recent arrest of certain Irish Irregulars. Among them was a letter from LIAM LYNCH, Chief of the Irregulars Staff, to JOSEPH McGARRITY of Philadelphia, referring to certain plans for the shipment of arms from the United States, and referring also to a shipment of artillery which was badly needed at that time.

The New York Sun of March 30, 1926 reported that a delegation representing Irish Republic Bond Certificate Holders in the United States, requested the State Department to intervene with the Irish Free State on their behalf in certain legal actions being taken by the Free State Government with reference to money subscribed as a result of the sale of Irish Republican Bonds in the United States during previous years. The delegation included JOSEPH McGARRITY of New York City, and other individuals as follows:

JOHN ~~MARTIN~~
Rev. LAWRENCE ~~FLANAGAN~~
AUSTIN ~~FORD~~
FRANK P. ~~WALSH~~
HENRY ~~WOOLMAN~~
JOHN T. ~~RYAN~~

Other clippings indicate that on July 1, 1930, JOSEPH McGARRITY purchased a seat on the New York Curb Exchange from ALFRED E. WATERS, deceased, and that on December 18, 1932, the Board of Governors of the New York Curb announced the expulsion from regular membership, of McGARRITY, the only floor member of the firm of McGARRITY & COMPANY, 2 Wall Street, New York City. On December 22, 1932, McGARRITY tendered in his resignation of membership in the New York Produce Exchange.

The New York Times reported that in 1934, McGARRITY had filed a suit in the New York Supreme Court against W. F. KENNEY and his son, T. A. KENNEY. W. F. KENNEY was designated as former Democratic politician and friend of former Governor ALFRED E. SMITH. In his suit McGARRITY alleged that the younger KENNEY, formerly his partner, and the older KENNEY had caused certain improper entries to be made on the firm's books, as a result of which false financial statements were issued, which resulted in his being ousted from the New York Curb in December of 1932, his firm was dissolved, and his seats on the Curb and Produce Exchange sold at a loss. McGARRITY and T. A. KENNEY formed the firm of McGARRITY & COMPANY on June 11, 1930, to deal in securities and commodities.

The New York Times of June 4, 1937 indicated that a private settlement was made in this suit. THOMAS J. O'NEILL, attorney, represented McGARRITY, and the case was heard before Justice AARON STEUER.

McGARRITY next appears in the New York Sun on December 1, 1938, under a special Philadelphia despatch to the Sun. McGARRITY, on behalf of the CLAN NA GAEL, represented as the American wing of the IRISH REPUBLICAN BROTHERHOOD, distributed copies of a proclamation to the Irish people. McGARRITY asserted that the documents had been widely distributed that week both in Ireland and Britain. The proclamation declared that "The hour has come for the supreme effort" to make effective the 1916 declaration of nationhood and the declaration of Irish independence which followed in 1919. The proclamation then calls "upon England to withdraw her armed forces, civilian officials and institutions", and also calls upon "the people of all Ireland***** to assist us in the effort we are about to make in God's name to compel the evacuation and to enthrone the Republic of Ireland". It is issued in the name merely, "The Executive of the Irish Republican Army".

McGARRITY explained that it had been broadcast by mail and other means to the Irish people in Ireland and England, and that he had received orders from Dublin only last night to issue it here. He is quoted: "It portends a fight, although I don't know how many days it will be before the outbreak. I have no authority to say so, but I feel that action is going on right now in England and in Northern Ireland. You will recall that the Easter Week uprising of 1916 began on a Monday, but it was not till Wednesday that the American newspapers got word of it. That may be the situation today. We have no desire for Civil War in Ireland. We are not fighting DeVALERA or DeVALERA'S

~~SECRET~~

Government. DeVALERA is a past patriot. He is today what JOHN REDMOND was in 1916. We shall simply ignore him as we ignored REDMOND. We are after the real enemy, and the only enemy, and that enemy is England. The fight therefore, will be wholly in the occupied counties of Northern Ireland and in England".

This despatch states that McGARRITY was the principal figure back of the preparations made in this country for the uprising of 1916. SIR ROGER CASEMENT was his guest in Philadelphia just prior to entering Germany on his ill-fated attempt to organize an Irish brigade among Irishmen who had fought in the British Army and had been taken prisoners by the Germans. Born of a well-to-do Irish family, McGARRITY made a fortune in Philadelphia real estate, and was once heavily interested in property in the Grand Central area in New York City.

The New York Times of June 6, 1939 reported the arrest of SEAN RUSSELL in Detroit, Michigan by Federal Agents, and reported that he was accompanied by JOSEPH McGARRITY of Philadelphia. The New York Sun of August 2, 1939 reflects an Associated Press despatch from Belfast, Ireland, stating that JOSEPH McGARRITY was questioned by Belfast Police, in an effort to learn of the whereabouts of SEAN RUSSELL. McGARRITY was vacationing in County Tyrone when the police found him, and had arrived in Northern Ireland approximately two weeks previously. It was reported that Scotland Yard was investigating the rumor that RUSSELL had reached Ireland on a freighter.

With reference to the information previously reported to the effect that McGARRITY had been indicted in the Southern District of New York for a violation of the lottery statutes, the criminal docket in the Southern District of New York, #C-104-68, reflects that on December 29, 1938, an indictment was filed against JOSEPH McGARRITY and the following individuals:

GERALD KELLY
 JOHN W. KELLY ✓
 WILLIAM MEAD alias DAVID JACKSON
 CONNIE NEENAN alias MRS. C.
 JOHN W. KELLY, 2nd
 JOHN R. KELLY
 CLIFFORD BURGETT

for a violation of Title 18, Section 88 and Section 387 - "Smuggling"

~~SECRET~~

into the United States and distributing in interstate commerce tickets purporting to be lottery tickets. Conspiracy".

On January 23, 1939, all defendants pleaded not guilty, with the exception of NEENAN and McGARRITY, for whom bench warrants were issued and returned non est, on March 28, 1939. On May 15, 1939, GERALD and JOHN W. KELLY, together with WILLIAM MEAD, entered pleas of guilty, and on May 19, 1939, all three were sentenced to serve one year and one day, sentence suspended and placed on probation and fined \$1,000. each. Bail was discharged as to the remaining defendants, on the motion of the Government, with the exception of defendants NEENAN and McGARRITY.

The file in the United States Attorney's Office relative to this case reflected that the investigation was conducted by the Post Office Inspectors, New York City, and that at a Commissioner's hearing for the removal of McGARRITY from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on April 19, 1939, Commissioner JAMES H. MALLOY discharged McGARRITY since the only witness on behalf of the Government, Post Office Inspector E. T. LOVERN, failed to identify McGARRITY.

The file further reflects that the United States Attorney's Office in the Southern District of New York, contemplated a nolle prosequere against JOHN W. KELLY, 2nd, who was the son of GERALD KELLY, and JOHN R. KELLY, son of JOHN W. KELLY, and CLIFFORD BURGETT, ward of JOHN W. KELLY, all of whom were around 20 years of age.

From an examination of the file, it appeared that McGARRITY was engaged in setting up agents for the distribution of Irish Sweepstake lottery tickets in the Philadelphia section, and it appears that McGARRITY either resides there, or can be reached at 4909 Wynnfield Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and either is interested in, or operates the saloon located at 1308 Drury Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

(b7C) It was noted that a copy of the indictment in this lottery case had been furnished to the State Department, for the attention of Special Agent [REDACTED]. It is probable that the State Department was interested in McGARRITY at the time of the visit of the King and Queen of England, and this was the reason for the interest of this latter department in this lottery case.

In view of the fact that it may be desirable at a later

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time to secure further information regarding McGARRITY, the following information concerning the connection of subjects in this case to this lottery enterprise is being set out:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(b7c)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(b7c)
(b7D)

[REDACTED]

61-555

X

(b2D)

The file further indicated

(b7C
b7D)

With reference to SEAN RUSSELL, the New York Sun and the New York Times of September 16 and August 16, 1936 respectively, stated that RUSSELL, then Quartermaster General of the IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY, was registered at the Hotel Seville, New York City, and announced to the press that he was about to start a campaign to obtain support for the I.R.A. The New York Sun of August 12, 1936 stated that RUSSELL'S lecture tour through the United States was financed by the American CLAN NA GAEL and various Irish county societies, and indicated that RUSSELL'S first lecture was to be given

at Cleveland, Ohio during the week of August 16, 1936. A prior despatch as reported in the Herald Tribune on November 20, 1925, indicated the arrest in Dublin, Ireland, by the Irish Free State, of SEAN RUSSELL on charges of treason.

The Daily News of August 15, 1936 reported RUSSELL as saying that the I.R.A. in Ireland had airplanes hidden there, manned by skilled pilots, and had large supplies of ammunition concealed in both England and Ireland.

The New York Times of November 14, 1927 reported the arrest in Dublin, of SEAN RUSSELL, together with MICHAEL PRINCE, for violation of the Free State Treason Act.

The New York Sun of August 23, 1937 indicated that SEAN RUSSELL was then in San Francisco, and was engaged in touring the United States to rally Irish-Americans to his CLAN NA GAEL.

The New York Times of June 6, 1939 reflected the arrest of RUSSELL, reputed leader of the IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY, in Detroit, by Federal Agents on June 5, 1939. RUSSELL was accompanied by JOSEPH McGARRITY of Philadelphia, known as an I.R.A. leader in the United States, who was not held by the authorities. RUSSELL was arrested in front of the Michigan Central Railway station, and was said to have been touring the United States making speeches. McGARRITY, who was registered at a hotel in Detroit, expressed surprise at the arrest, and stated that he and RUSSELL had come from Chicago to Detroit to see some friends, and said that he was an old friend of RUSSELL who had been here for about six weeks on a valid passport.

RUSSELL was held at Detention Headquarters in Detroit, Michigan, and THOMAS F. CHAWKE and FRANK KANE, attorneys, were reported to have been engaged to represent RUSSELL. The State Department was reported as denying receipt of any request for RUSSELL'S extradition, and this New York Times report indicated that J. BUGAS, FBI official in charge of the Detroit Office had declined to discuss the case.

The New York Times of June 7, 1939 indicated that RUSSELL was held at Immigration Detention Quarters as a Federal prisoner pending deportation proceedings. RUSSELL described himself as head man of the IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY, and is reported to state that he had intended going from Chicago to New York City, and thence to Ire-

land, but decided to stop in Detroit to see some friends. J. L. ZURBRICK, Immigration Service District Director at Detroit, was reported as saying that he, RUSSELL, would be held until his passport was received from Washington. RUSSELL was alleged to have entered the United States through false and misleading statements. RUSSELL was quoted as saying: "McGARRITY was chief organizer in the United States of the CLAN NA GAEL, a group of friends of the Irish patriots who are fighting for Irish liberty*****". RUSSELL denied any intent to visit Windsor, Ontario, where the King and Queen of England were due to disembark at the time of RUSSELL'S arrest, and RUSSELL indicated that he had been on a speaking tour of the United States for five weeks. The British War Office was quoted as denying that they had made the request for RUSSELL'S detention, and no receipt of any request for extradition was known of.

The New York Times of June 8, 1939 reflected that RUSSELL was released by District Director ZURBRICK after notification from Washington, D. C. that a \$5,000. bond for RUSSELL had been approved. RUSSELL, according to this press item, was to have a hearing in Detroit on the following Saturday on a deportation warrant charging that he had overstayed a thirty day visitor's permit.

Previously, the New York Times of June 1, 1939 was reported to be considering an attempt to extradite RUSSELL reported to be in California for prosecution for the bombings in England.

The New York Sun of May 31, 1939 reported that as representative of the IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY in the United States, JOSEPH McGARRITY of 4909 Wynnfield Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, had forwarded to President ROOSEVELT, the text of a resolution of the CUMANN NA MBAN, an Irish Women's Nationalist Organization, protesting against the cooperation of the American Police in the RUSSELL affair. McGARRITY indicated that he was concerned by reports that British authorities offered free round trips from Los Angeles to London, to any two American citizens who had heard RUSSELL declare in Los Angeles that he personally was responsible for the acts of warfare carried out in England by members of the I.R.A. It was stated that THOMAS DEVLIN, a reporter of the Los Angeles Examiner, and Patrolman J. S. KOEHR of the Los Angeles Police Department, had accepted this offer.

The New York Times of June 7, 1939 reported that Chief Constable ALBERT CANNING of Scotland Yard had disclosed that it was

✓ at his request that American authorities arrested RUSSELL, and that RUSSELL had come to the United States in May of 1939, after the King and Queen of England had landed in Quebec, and that RUSSELL'S trail was picked up in Butte, Montana.

RUSSELL'S activities are next reported in the New York Sun of June 16, 1939, where RUSSELL is reported as speaking to an audience of 1200 people in the main auditorium of the Transport House, 153 West 64th Street, New York City, at a mass meeting sponsored by the CLAN NA GAEL and IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY Clubs of Greater New York. Another speaker was SHAMUS BRISLANE, member of the CLAN NA GAEL. RUSSELL requested financial support for the I.R.A., and in this speech referred to the expeditionary force of this organization in England engaged in the campaign of bombing.

✓ This report reflected that RUSSELL had been in Los Angeles on May 31, 1939, and entered the United States at New York City on April 15, 1939 with a temporary visitor's visa issued by the American Consul at Dublin on April 6, 1939. RUSSELL had an Irish passport and obtained the visitor's permit to visit a relative in The Bronx, New York City. He was described as 40 years of age, Director of Munitions in the Anglo-Irish War ending in 1922, and as one of two old-timers who signed a proclamation signaling the start of a wave of anti-British terrorism in England and Ireland beginning in February 1938. He, together with GEORGE PLUNKETT, had been condemned to death after the Easter Rebellion of 1916, but were later freed. Their organization began flourishing in 1932, and was declared illegal in 1935, and on March 30, 1939, the Irish Parliament passed a bill making treason punishable by death, it apparently being considered an act of treason to belong to this organization.

✓ The New York Sun of August 3, 1939 indicated that RUSSELL was to be refused entry to Great Britain, and was unofficially reported as having then entered the country secretly and his arrest ordered.

✓ The New York Sun of August 8, 1939 reflected that the Labor Department had advised that RUSSELL agreed to leave the United States, and that his \$5,000. bond would be cancelled upon his reporting to an American Consul in a foreign port. His whereabouts at the time was unknown, but he was believed still to be in the United States.

The New York Times of August 13, 1939 reflected that

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RUSSELL was then in Chicago, Illinois, and was to speak on that evening to the IRISH AMERICAN NATIONAL ALLIANCE in Chicago on one of his stops on a trans-continental tour which had already taken him to the west coast, seeking financial and moral support for the I.R.A. movement, and that on that date the State Department was looking for him in order to return his passport to him.

An anonymous communication received at the New York Office on September 12, 1939 indicated that there was to be given at the Hotel New Yorker on the evening of September 16, 1939, a banquet to honor RUSSELL.

[REDACTED] this banquet was cancelled.

(b7C)
(b7D)

61-555

[illegible]

b7c
b7D

At the General Post Office, [REDACTED] advised that the Sean Russell Banquet Committee used lock box 607, and the application for same was filed by [REDACTED]

(b7c)

The IRISH WORLD of September 23, 1939 reflected that the Committee in charge of the Sean Russell Banquet published the cancellation of the banquet, which they stated was due to RUSSELL'S departure for Ireland. This notification was published by the Chairman, PETER McSWINEY.

(b7C)

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61-555

[REDACTED]

(b7c)

Of interest is the fact that the New York Times of May 31, 1939 reported experts in England as saying that bombs which had exploded in the Liverpool Theatre on May 28, 1939 were of American origin and consisted of metal cylinders nine inches long and three inches wide, of the type used by police in the United States. They were believed to have been part of a large store smuggled from the United States into England by the I.R.A., and a despatch from London carried in the New York Times of September 20, 1939 indicated the report of the arrest of four I.R.A. members. Of them, two were found to be in possession of \$8,000. in United States money. These individuals were designated as PETER O'FLAHERTY, LAWRENCE GOGAN, PATRICK McGRATH and WILLIAM McGUINNESS.

[REDACTED]

(b7c)

[REDACTED]

(b7c)

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61-555

~~SECRET~~

(b7c)

No leads are being set out in this report. However, it is suggested to the Bureau that more complete information regarding McGARRITY can be secured through the State Department, and through inquiry by the Detroit and Philadelphia Field Divisions. The State Department is also believed to be in possession of one or more copies of the British White Paper published by the British Government in 1921 regarding the Pro-German activities of McGARRITY and other Irish nationalist societies in the World War.

The New York Office will conduct further investigation in an effort to discreetly secure the membership and officers of the CLAN NA GAEL identified with the IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY activities in New York City.

- PENDING -

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Detroit - Michigan
September 29, 1939

b7c

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: ROBERT MONTEITH
ESPIONAGE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 254,689
DATE 11/8/85 BY SP9 BJS/KJG
12-2-87 SP9 BJS/KJG

Dear Sir

By letter dated August 9, 1939, Commander J. J. GREGORY, Ninth Naval District, Great Lakes, Illinois, requested the Detroit Office to review its "wartime" file for information regarding ROBERT MONTEITH, reported to be connected with a German spy ring in Detroit in 1917. Commander GREGORY further requested that if no information was contained in the Detroit files, investigation be made and newspaper files be reviewed for information.

A search of the files of The Detroit News, Detroit, Michigan, by Special Agent [redacted] revealed that there appeared an item in that paper on June 17, 1917, pertaining to ROBERT MONTEITH, who is undoubtedly identical with the ROBERT MONTEITH referred to by Commander GREGORY. This item stated that MONTEITH had been connected with the Irish Republican Army and that he was suspected of being a spy upon his arrival in this country from Ireland in 1917.

During the recent espionage school attended by Agent [redacted] Special Agent [redacted] referred to ROBERT MONTEITH who was connected with the Irish Republican Army.

It is requested that the files of the Bureau be searched for information regarding MONTEITH and that pertinent data contained therein be furnished the Detroit Office so that same can be transmitted to Lieutenant Commander DOUGLAS, Naval Reserve, Detroit, Michigan, who is to furnish the information to Commander GREGORY.

Very truly yours,

John S. Egan
Special Agent in Charge

65-73

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

61-7606-14

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JOURNAL MEMORANDUM

3564

Date Jan 4 - 1923 Office New York

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

Alleged Recruting for Irish Republican Army - Proviso Viol Sec 10-12 SS.

(b7c)
(b7D) Origin of Case

Date Jan 4 - 1923

Local Office No. 42644

Bureau No. 62-4370

Other Office No. 1

Assigned to Special Agent

(b7c) Date Jan 4 - 1923

Reassigned to Special Agent

Date

Reassigned to Special Agent

Date

STATUS OF CASE

Referred to U. S. Attorney

Date

U. S. Comm. Warrants Issued

(Name of commissioner)

Date

Preliminary Hearing

Date

Continued Hearings

Date

Presented to Grand Jury

Date

Indictment Returned

Date

Arraignment and Plea

Date

Set for Trial

(Name of judge, court, and place.)

Date

Court Verdict

Date

Remarks:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-2-81 BY SP3 BTJ/agg
267197

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171 MAY 23 1961

NOTE.—This form is to be filled in by typewriter or ink.

7-1256

DO NOTED

61-1616

62-437

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

PEF:MT

New York, N. Y.
October 13, 1939.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP1 B13/000
ON 12-2-78

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: IRISH ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES
SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES.

Dear Sir:

(b7c)
(b7D)

[REDACTED]

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth
P. E. FOXWORTH
Special Agent in Charge.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

61-765-14
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OCT 14 1939

New York, New York

GAC:MA
65-751

October 16, 1939

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY DP/STJ/08
ON 12-2-81

Re: [REDACTED]

(b7c)

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS.
SABOTAGE

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent
[REDACTED] in the above entitled matter dated October 16,
1939, at New York City.

In connection with that report, please be advised
that the confidential informant mentioned therein is [REDACTED]

(b7c)

Very truly yours,

P. E. FOXWORTH
Special Agent in Charge

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

61-41666-15
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 20 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

6-11-40
4-16-50

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK CITY**

NY FILE NO. **65-751** MA

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK CITY	DATE WHEN MADE 10/16/39	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/19-25/39	REPORT MADE BY <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; display: inline-block;"></div> (b7C)
TITLE <div style="background-color: black; width: 400px; height: 1.2em; display: inline-block;"></div> UNKNOWN SUBJECTS.			CHARACTER OF CASE SABOTAGE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

(b1) (S)

(b7C) Freight already aboard ship at the time this complaint was received was carefully examined. Thorough search of ship made, freight being loaded carefully checked. Investigation conducted here in effort to locate and subjects unproductive so far. Precautionary measures taken by New York Police Department. Preliminary investigation conducted in connection I. R. A. officers and activities here. Inasmuch as there is a general investigation in the I. R. A. being conducted in another case in this office, this case is being closed. This investigation will be conducted as a part of the general I. R. A. investigation.

- C -

DETAILS:

(b1) (S)

Classified by **202151/088**
Declassify on: **OADR 12-2-87**
267197

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 Bureau 3 New York (1 file #65-555) <i>rec. 210 11/1/45</i> <i>7. K. H.</i>		<div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold; transform: rotate(-45deg); display: inline-block;">X</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold; transform: rotate(-45deg); display: inline-block;">RECEIVED</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold; transform: rotate(-45deg); display: inline-block;">OCT 16 1939</div>

~~SECRET~~

(b1)

[REDACTED]

(S)

[REDACTED]

(S)

(b7C)

Special Agent in Charge P. E. FOXWORTH immediately conferred with [REDACTED] of Customs, New York, who referred him to [REDACTED] of Customs of the Port of New York. [REDACTED] immediately indicated a desire to communicate with the owner of the vessel and inform him of the information and also offer to make available customs inspectors for the purpose of conducting a search.

(b7C)
(b7D)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(b1)

[REDACTED]

(S)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

(b7C)
(b7D)

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

On September 20, 1939 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was contacted and arrangements were made to meet the captain of the "Aquitania" so that agents of this office might maintain contact with him.

On the same day [REDACTED] U. S. Customs Inspector, in charge of Pier 90, North River, was also contacted. He advised that the loading of the vessel started about 2 p.m. on September 19, 1939. At the conclusion of that day only about 12 tons of general cargo had been loaded aboard the ship.

[REDACTED] pointed out that he was not in charge of the search that was made at the ship. That was conducted by another man under the supervision of [REDACTED] Deputy in Charge of Searches.

[REDACTED] had some 30 men under his supervision. They were conducting a close inspection of all the freight being loaded aboard the ship. They started this inspection on the morning of September 20, 1939. [REDACTED] pointed out that not all cases were being opened as that would be impractical; only those that appeared to be suspicious were being opened for inspection. He pointed out, however, that all shipments were being weighed to determine whether or not the weight of the actual shipment corresponded to that of the manifest.

The principal cargo being loaded at that time was aluminum. [REDACTED] stated that this strict inspection would continue until the ship left.

[REDACTED] was contacted by phone later in the day at Whitehall 4-4300. He is assigned to the Enforcement Division of the U. S. Customs office. [REDACTED] stated that he went

~~SECRET~~

65-751

aboard the ship at about 8 o'clock in the morning of September 20, 1939, with a specially selected squad of men. They searched the entire ship, including the gas tanks and oil supplies. They even took samples of the oil to determine whether there had been any tampering with it. They examined the mail sacks and carefully checked the cargo which appeared to be mostly apples. They opened only selected cases and found nothing suspicious.

(b7C)
(b7D)

[REDACTED]

(b1)

[REDACTED] (S)

(b7C)
(b7D)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(b7C)
(b7D)

[REDACTED]

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) (b7c) (b7d) with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7606-16

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

65-751

(b7C)
(b7D)

(b7C)

In view of the improbability of [REDACTED] being involved in this situation, no further investigation was conducted into his background. It will also be noted that when inquiries were conducted at Pier 90 on September 20, 1939, the New York Police Department had a strong protective cordon around the pier. No one was permitted on the pier unless he could explain his business there. Pedestrians and cars were not permitted to loiter near the pier on West Street.

(b7C)
(b7D)

(b7C)

In accordance with this information, the two Academy telephone exchanges were checked for the number 9793. Academy 4-9793 is a blank line, and Academy 2-9793 was listed to the Columbia Floor Covering Company, 831 Columbus Avenue, New York City.

(b7C)

Special Agent [REDACTED] conducted some investigation in connection with this company. The result of his efforts will be set out later in this report. At the same time, it might be well to mention that there is no such location in Manhattan as 17th and Columbus Avenues. It will be further noted that Columbus Avenue does not run as far south as 17th Street.

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A Horseshoe Bar and Grill was located at 2474 Seventh Avenue, which is near 100th Street, Telephone Audubon 3-8729. Then there is a Horseshoe Tavern, Inc. at 159 Washington Street, which is located near Liberty Street. The telephone listed to this bar is Worth 2-8539. Neither of these places is near Columbus Avenue. Investigation was conducted by Special Agent [REDACTED] in connection with the liquor licenses issued to these places. That, too, met with negative results. The information obtained is being set out elsewhere in this report.

(b7c) The files of the New York office were also checked for [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] with negative results. No [REDACTED] was found in the Manhattan directory or in the latest New York City directory. A [REDACTED] was found in the Manhattan telephone directory, residing at [REDACTED]. His phone number is [REDACTED]. Special Agent [REDACTED] called that number under a pretext and learned that this [REDACTED] was not in any way interested in any saloon. He is employed by [REDACTED].

(b7c)
(b7D) [REDACTED]

Investigation disclosed that the premises are occupied by the Columbia Storage Warehouse, of which [REDACTED] is president. It was also noted that at 143-5 Columbus Avenue was the LAWLER BROTHERS BILLIARD PARLOR. Special Agent [REDACTED] conducted a neighborhood investigation in connection with these addresses, the results of which are being set forth later in this report.

(b7c) It will be noted that the confidential informant of this office received his information from [REDACTED].

(b7D) [REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

65-751

On September 22, 1939, the above mentioned confidential informant was interviewed in the New York office by Special Agents [REDACTED] He advised that [REDACTED]

The informant went on to say that [REDACTED]

According to the informant, [REDACTED]

The informant also mentioned [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] had no information of value to offer regarding any of the subjects in this case.

An examination of the records on file in the office of the Clerk of Court for the Southern District of New York disclosed that JOSEPH MC GARTY, 5905 Wynnfield Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, operates a saloon at 1308 Drury Street, Philadelphia. He was charged with violation of the lottery laws. Post Office Inspector [REDACTED] handled the case. MC GARTY, however, was discharged at a commissioner's hearing when he fought removal from Philadelphia in April 1939. Involved in this case with MC GARTY were WILLIAM LEAD, who has an office at 47 West 34th Street, New York City and

65-751

who resides at [REDACTED] and
FRANK O'BEIRNE, who can be reached through [REDACTED]

In connection with the same case, JOHN W. KELLY of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] and GERALD KELLY were also involved. The two
KELLYS and MEAD were placed on probation as a result of the case.

(b7c)

At this point it might be well to note that no further
investigation was conducted into the [REDACTED] angle of this case
inasmuch as [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] has never been in a supervisory capacity and has never
had anything to do with the assignment of stevedores. It will also
be noted that all searches made by customs inspectors and others
met with negative results.

It was learned that EDMUND GILLIGAN wrote a series of
articles in the New York "SUN" on June 27, 28, and 29, 1939 in
connection with the I. R. A. [REDACTED]

65-751

and some time ago wrote a novel on that subject entitled, "Boundary Against Night" (1938). This book is published by Farrar & Rinehart, 232 Madison Avenue, ASHland 4-0170. He is also said to have translated from the Dutch the book entitled, "The House of Tavelinck" by AMNERS-KUILLER.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [REDACTED]

(b7c) Concerning the telephone number ACademy 2-9393 which is listed to the Columbia Floor Covering Company located at 831 Columbus Avenue, New York City, agent, under pretext, called at this address and ascertained that it is apparently a small neighborhood linoleum and floor covering store run by people apparently of Jewish extraction. In view of the nature of this establishment, no further investigation was conducted and the names of the proprietors were not obtained, the purpose of the call being to more or less verify the location of this telephone number and also to ascertain the nature of the business conducted there.

At 147 Columbus Avenue, agent made a personal call in this building and ascertained that the upper floor of this building is rented by the LAWLOR BROTHERS BILLIARD PARLOR. Discreet investigation at this address revealed that there is no [REDACTED] connected here, and it is further noted that the name of the establishment is spelled LAWLOR, whereas the original information furnished by the Bureau indicated that [REDACTED] was involved in this case.

On the street entrance to 147 Columbus Avenue, MUNDAY'S CAFE, which is a bar and grill, is located, and it was ascertained that [REDACTED] is the proprietor of this establishment, using the trade name of St. Nicholas Tavern. It was further ascertained that at 147 Columbus Avenue an organization known as the Centro-Gallicia Welfare Association maintains offices.

(b7c)
b7D

[REDACTED]

65-751

(b7c)
(b7D)

[REDACTED]

(b7c)

Some additional investigation into the organization, activities, and personnel of the Irish Republican Army was conducted in connection with this case. Since the information received is of a general nature, however, it is not being set out in this report but rather it will be found in the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] in the case entitled Irish Subversive Activities in the United States, New York file No. 61-555.

(b7)

The "Aquitania" sailed from New York City on the afternoon of Saturday, September 23, 1939, without reporting any irregularities or difficulties whatever. [REDACTED]

In view of that fact, this case is being closed. (S)

A copy of this report is being designated for the general Irish Subversive Activities file so that appropriate investigation of the leads uncovered here can be conducted in that case.

An attempt also will be made in connection with that investigation to locate and question the subjects in this case. At the present time no descriptions of them are available.

Most of the information in this report was furnished the Bureau by teletype dated September 22, 1939.

- CLOSED -

~~SECRET~~

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

PEF:MT

New York, N. Y.
October 21, 1939.

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY 2231515/098
12-2-87

RE: ⁰IRISH ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES
SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

Dear Sir:

(b7C)
(b7D)

For your information, I am transmitting
herewith a photostatic copy of [REDACTED] which was mailed
to this office by [REDACTED] who stated that [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth
P. E. FOXWORTH
Special Agent in Charge.

Enclosure.

RECORDED
INDEXED

61-2601-17

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OCT 28 1939

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XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7606-17

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January 3, 1940

JEH:CC
Time - 12:15 PM

~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TANK

(b1) [REDACTED]

(S)

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Crowl _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Lester _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sears _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

Classified by SP8/STJ/a/p
Declassify on: GADR 12-2-87

RECORDED
INDEXED

~~SECRET~~

LIP/AM

November 7, 1939

Special Agent in Charge
Detroit, Michigan

RE: [REDACTED]
ESPIONAGE

Dear Sir:

(b7c)
Reference is made to the teletype of October 26,
1939, addressed to you by the New York City Field Office
concerning [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

You are instructed to advise the Bureau of the pro-
gress of this investigation and submit an investigative report
at an early date.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CC New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-2-81 BY SP8 BJS/a/p

RECEIVED
&
INDEXED

61-7606-19
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 13 1939
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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~~SECRET~~

CHB:LCB

January 13, 1940

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

61-7606 - 19

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Classified by SP3/STJ/208
Declassify on: OADR 12-2-87

RE: IRISH ACTIVITIES IN THE
UNITED STATES

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to a telephonic conversation
had with you on January 3, 1940, by Inspector A. Rosen
of the Bureau concerning the above matter.

(b1) I am transmitting herewith for your information
copies of a communication received by the Bureau [REDACTED] (S)

The above is being furnished for your information in
connection with the investigation being conducted by
your Division concerning the matter in question.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

~~SECRET~~

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

AR:COM

Time: 12:35 p.m.

January 3, 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

(b1)

[REDACTED]

(b1)

I requested that a check be made on
the above information and that the results
thereof be furnished the Bureau by teletype
summary so as to permit [REDACTED] being advised
this afternoon.

Respectfully,

A. Rosen
A. ROSEN

Classified by SP8 BTJ/agf
Declassify on: OADR 12-2-87

117666 20
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 6 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

~~SECRET~~

AR:AI

January 3, 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

RECORDED

61-7606-20

(b1)

[REDACTED]

(S)

[REDACTED]

(S)

I thought you might be interested
in knowing that the New York City Office of
this Bureau is presently conducting an in-
vestigation based upon the information which
you furnished to me over the telephone this
morning. I shall be pleased to forward to
you any developments which occur.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ JAN 4 1940 ★
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. E.A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Carson.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. Jones.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Mr. Nease.....
Mr. Gandy.....

Classified by SP8 BTJ/a8
Declassify on: OADR
12-2-87

~~SECRET~~

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

TELETYPE

~~SECRET~~

Classified by DP-2
Declassify on: CADR

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room

INVESTIGATION REFLECTS NO SUCH NUMBER AS
FOUR TEN EITHER EAST OR WEST SIDE, MANHATTAN. ONE BUILDING, NUMBER FOUR
NAUGHT SIX AND FOUR ~~THREE~~ TWENTY J, ~~THREE~~ TWENTY, ON EAST SIDE, IS ~~REDACTED~~

SERVICE GARAGE, OCCUPYING ONE OPEN FLOOR FOR STORAGE AUTOMOBILES AND TRUCKS. HIGHEST NUMBER ON WEST SIDE THREE FORTY. FOUR TEN ~~NEW~~ FOURTH STREET, BROOKLYN NY, THREE STORY RESIDENCE IN RESIDENTIAL SECTION, OCCUPIED BY [REDACTED]

FOUR TEN FOURTH AVENUE,
BROOKLYN NY, OCCUPIED BY THE WINDSOR MOTOR SALES CORP., AND IS PONTIAC
SHOWROOM. NO FOUR TEN FOURTH AVENUE MANHATTAN. NEAREST NUMBERS FOUR
NAUGHT FOUR, WHICH IS SIXTEEN STORY OFFICE BUILDING. FOUR FOURTEEN
FOURTH AVENUE, MANHATTAN, IS FOUR STORY BUILDING, THIRD AND FOURTH
FLOORS VACANT, SECOND FLOOR OCCUPIED BY AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC CLUB, AND
GROUND FLOOR OCCUPIED BY RED CABIN SANDWICH SHOP. ADVISE ANY FURTHER
INVESTIGATION DESIRED.

INTL AND HOLD PLS

OK FBI WASHINGTON DC OEC

RECORDED

FOXWORTH

61-7606-20x

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JAN 2 1971

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

RECORDED

61-7606-201
January 6, 1940

(S) (b)

Classified by SP8 BTJ/08
Declassify on: OADR 12-22-80

(S)

(b)

It has been ascertained that neither 410 Fourth Avenue nor 410 Fourth Street, New York City, are in existence. Inquiries were made, however, at various points in the vicinity of Manhattan, New York, and Brooklyn, New York, in order to develop fully any possibilities which appear to be pertinent to the instant investigation. In order that you may be fully informed of the inquiries which have been made, I am setting out in detail certain addresses which may be of some significance.

One building located at 406-420, situated on the East Side of Manhattan, is occupied by [redacted] a service garage used for the storage of automobiles and trucks. The highest number on the West Side of Manhattan is 340. Inquiries at Brooklyn, New York, reveal that 410 Fourth Street is a three-story residence in a residential section. It is occupied by the [redacted]

(b)(c)

The Windsor Motor Sales Corporation occupies the premises at 410 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. This company is engaged in the sale and distribution of Pontiac automobiles. A sixteen-story

COPIES DESTROYED
R 171 MAY 23 1961

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 5 1940
INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

~~SECRET~~

am R

X

office building occupies the premises at 404 Fourth Avenue, Manhattan, New York. Other buildings in the vicinity are occupied by business establishments.

I shall be pleased to continue inquiries concerning the organization to which you have referred in the event you obtain additional data.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

SECRET

JSH:RP
Time - 12:27 PM

January 8, 1940 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-2-87 BY SP4 BTJ/00

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. E. A. _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Lester _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

Mr. Foxworth mentioned that in the Pearson and Allen
radio program some mention was made of this investigation.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

yellow left attached
until original
received. Sent
to mail room to
be pulled. 21-40
CS.

61-7606	20
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JAN 8 1940	
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE	

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

~~SECRET~~

New York, N. Y.,
January 10, 1940

(b7C) [REDACTED]

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Classified by SP2 BTJ/088
Declassify on: OADR 12-2-87

Dear Sir:

In compliance with the request of Mr. Rosen of the
Bureau regarding the address 410 Fourth Street, New York City,
the following investigation was conducted in New York and
Brooklyn:

(b1)

There is no 410 Fourth Street, East or West side.
The nearest addresses to 410 East Fourth Street is a large
service garage with the address of 406 and 420 East Fourth
Street. This is a large garage which houses automobiles and
trucks and is known as [REDACTED] SERVICE GARAGE.


(b7C)

RECORDED & INDEXED
It is a one story brick building opposite a junk
yard. The entire neighborhood consists of warehouses and
garages. This particular building has 225 feet frontage in
the middle of the block on the south side of the Parcel 1940
It has a furnished room on the ground floor and a small of-
fice over the furnished room.


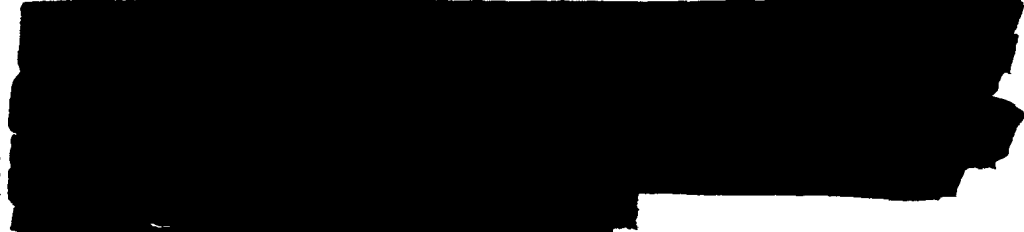
The highest number on West Fourth Street is 344
which is a large warehouse. There is no 410 Fourth Avenue,
New York City, however, 404 Fourth Avenue is a 16-story of-
fice building. The next number which is 414 Fourth Avenue
is a 4-story brick building with the third and fourth floors
vacant. The ground floor is occupied by the RED CABIN SAND-
WICH SHOP and the second floor is occupied by the AMERICAN
DEMOCRATIC CLUB, which appears to be the meeting rooms and
recreation rooms for hoodlums who are continuously playing
cards therein. It consists of one large room with a pool
table and a table for card playing, and a small room which
looks like an office. It is operated by a foreigner who
appears to be a Russian Jew.

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R 171 MAY 23 1961

~~SECRET~~


1-10-40

410 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, is the WINSOR MOTOR SALES CORPORATION. It is a two-story brick building in a business section used for the Pontiac automobile showroom.


(b7c) 410 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, is a residential section and is a three-story house attached to two other residences. It is occupied by seven individuals 


No further investigation is being conducted in this matter until notified to the contrary.

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth

P. E. FOXWORTH,
Special Agent in Charge



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: AR:DM

JANUARY 6, 1940

SAC - NEW YORK

CONCERNING FOUR TEN FOURTH STREET NO FURTHER INVESTIGATION
DESIRED AT THIS TIME

HOOVER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-2-87 BY 288/BJJ/ag

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

SENT VIA

RECORDED

61-7606-22
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 8 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 6 1940

POSTAL

RmT

130

Per

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 6 1940

POSTAL

BI 6 1-6-40 1-30PM GOVT PD VIA MRT

P E FOXNORTH FBI JUSTICE

607. U S COURT HOUSE FOLEY SQ

NEW YORK N Y

CONCERNING YOUR TEN FORTTH STREET NO FURTHER INVESTIGATION
DENXXX DESIRED AT THIS TIME

HOOVER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-2-87 BY SP3 BTJ/ag

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ For your information: _____

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XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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61-7606-24

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XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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~~SECRET~~

New York, N. Y.
January 25, 1940.

P. E. M. ()
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

(b1) [REDACTED] (S)
[REDACTED] (S)
[REDACTED] (S)
[REDACTED] (S)
[REDACTED] (S)
[REDACTED] (S)

No action is being taken by this office
in connection with any of the above information, and it is
merely being made a matter of record.

Very truly yours,

P. E. FOXWORTH
Special Agent in Charge.

Classified by 2021513/08
Declassify on: OADR 12-2-88
cc-Richmond
Washington Field.

~~SECRET~~

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

JAN 26 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

KRM:JHK
61-7606-24

February 1, 1940

RECORDED

(b7c)

Dear [REDACTED]

I desire to thank you for your letter of January 17, 1940, together with the enclosure attached thereto.

Please be assured the information submitted by you will be made a matter of official record for any attention which may appear appropriate in the future.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-2-87 BY SP8 BTJ/pjs

cc

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED

★ FEB 1 1940 ★

P. M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Egan _____
Gurnea _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

EW
JBS

JRM:MAL
65-5721

February 3, 1940

61-7606

Special Agent in Charge
Detroit, Michigan

RE: [REDACTED] (b7c)
ESPIONAGE

Dear Sir:

Your attention is directed to Bureau letter dated November 10, 1939, wherein you were instructed to make a discreet and guarded investigation as to the subject's activities at that time.

In view of the fact that this investigation is now almost three months outstanding you are instructed to place the matter in line for appropriate investigative attention.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Lester _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. McIntire _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tour Room _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 254,684
DATE 11/21/95 BY 9143C11DWS

122-875080-108
267197

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

61-7606-26
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 7 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

~~SECRET~~

(b7C) [redacted]

98-22

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

New York, N. Y.
February 14, 1940

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: IRISH EXTREMISTS;
Sabotage.

Dear Sir:

Classified by 258/STJ/ag
Declassify on: OADR 12-2-89

Reference is made to Bureau letter of February 7, 1940,
requesting information in cases pending in this office wherein
such information has not already been furnished to the Bureau.

[redacted]

(b1) [redacted]

It is believed desirable to conduct some investigation regard-
ing the individuals named in the above information and as soon as
this is done a report will be submitted to the Bureau.

~~SECRET~~ Very truly yours,
RECORDED & INDEXED

P. E. FOXNORTH
Special Agent in Charge

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FEB 15 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-2-87 BY SP8 BTJ/ag

61-7606 28

Ch...

LF 46266-1

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

XXXXXX
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET3

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☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7606-29

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7606-30

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

JRR:EE

March 9, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

At 9:10 P.M., on March 8, 1940, a long distance
telephone call was received from [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED]

Respectfully,

J. R. Ruggles
J. R. Ruggles

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-28-87 BY SP8 BTJ/08

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

61-7111-31
MAR 13 1940
[Signature]

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

(b7C) [REDACTED]

New York, N. Y.
March 30, 1940

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-2-87 BY SP8BTJ/ap

Dear Sir:

(b7C)
(b7D) I am enclosing herewith [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
which was forwarded to this office by [REDACTED]

(b7C)
(b7D) It is noted that [REDACTED]

It is believed that the Bureau may desire to
refer this matter to the Department. No action is being
taken by this office.

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth
P. E. FOXWORTH
Special Agent in Charge.

Enclosure

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

61-7606-33
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
2 APR 1 1940
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

1 ENCL. H

XXXXXX
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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607 U. S. Court House
Foley Square
New York, N.Y.

35610

March 30, 1940

Re:

Dear Sir:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter
of March 29, 1940, wherein you enclose a copy of a
letter received by you from one [REDACTED]
written on the letterhead of [REDACTED]

Very truly yours,

P. E. FOXWORTH
Special Agent in Charge.

cc-Bureau

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-2-87 BY SP8 BTJ/agf

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

61-7606-33
JAC:AM

April 17, 1940

RECORDED

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-2-87 BY SP8 BTJ/ag

Dear Sir:

(b7C)
(b7D) Reference is made to your letter dated March 30,
1940, with which you transmitted [redacted] from
one [redacted]

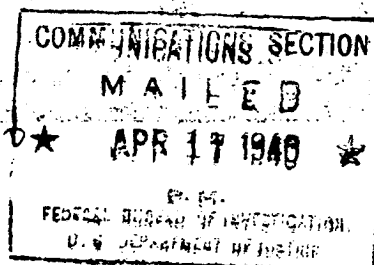
and which contains information relative to [redacted]

(b7C)
(b7D) Prior to submitting this matter to the Department,
it is requested that your office interview [redacted] and
obtain more detailed information relative to the allegations
[redacted]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McInnis
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director



325 NIF
2171 5/25/61

LI

May 25, 1940

~~PERSONAL AND
CONFIDENTIAL~~

(b7c) [REDACTED]
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
607 E. S. Court House, Foley Square
New York, New York

Re: GERMAN ACTIVITIES IN THE
UNITED STATES;
ESPIONAGE

Dear Sir:

(b7c) Reference is made to your letter of April 6,
1940, in which you mention [REDACTED] as being
employed by [REDACTED]

(b7c) It is noted that the informant states that
[REDACTED]

(b7c) In view of the fact that [REDACTED]

(b7c) suggest that you institute a preliminary inquiry to determine
further details regarding the identity and background of
this individual.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP8/STJ/agp
ON 12-2-87

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 25 1940

61-7600-15

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

(b7c)

65-2020

35610
April 6, 1948

DECLASSIFIED BY SP2 BTJ/bp
ON 12-2-89

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

267197
~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: GERMAN ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES;
ESPIONAGE

Dear Sir:

(b7c)
(b7D)

During an investigation of the activities of
the Christian Mobilizers, Special Agent [redacted] made
arrangements to use the service of [redacted]
[redacted] as a confidential informant.

(b7c)
(b7D)

[redacted]

[redacted]

(b7c)
(b7D)

[redacted]

RECORDED
INDEXED

44-144-35

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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61-7606-35

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Letter - Director

4/6/40
65-2020

(b7C)
(b7D)



A check of the indices of the New York Office indicates that the files contain considerable miscellaneous information concerning individuals mentioned in this letter.

(b7C)



Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth

P. E. FOXWORTH
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosures (7)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET19

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61-7606-35

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61-7606

Section 2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK CITY** N.Y. FILE NO. 61-555 OG

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK CITY	DATE WHEN MADE 4/27/40	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/25/40	REPORT MADE BY <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; display: inline-block;"></div> (b7c)
TITLE IRISH ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES			CHARACTER OF CASE SABOTAGE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

(b7c)
(b7D)

No such address as 410 Fourth Avenue. The building at 404 Fourth Avenue, which is undoubtedly the one indicated, is not the center of any activities indicating sabotage plots. A review of the file fails to indicate sabotage activities.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

- C -

REFERENCE: (b7c) Report of Special Agent dated at New York City, 10/4/39.
Bureau letter dated April 17, 1940.
Bureau File #61-7606.

Classified by **SP8 STJ/088**
Declassify on: **OADR**
12-2-87

DETAILS: AT NEW YORK CITY

PROVED AND FORWARDED: <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; display: inline-block;"></div>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT ⑤ - Bureau 3 - New York		61-7606-136	MAY 2 1940
		SECRET 30 AM HARBO	

COPIES DESTROYED
MAY 23 1961

(b7D)

[REDACTED]

(S)

Relative to the address at 410 Fourth Avenue

~~SECRET~~

(b1)

[REDACTED]

Investigation disclosed the fact that there is no such address as 410 Fourth Avenue, the numbers running from 404 to 414. The building, however, which is located at 404 Fourth Avenue is a sixteen story loft building and occupies the ground area which would normally received the number 410.

[REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The building which adjoins the premises at 404 Fourth Avenue is a three story store and loft building and in passing it was observed that the second floor tenants used the designation, "American Democratic Club". However, inquiry in the neighborhood revealed the fact that this is a group of Armenians who are quiet and behave themselves and have no Irish members.

~~SECRET~~

61-535

~~SECRET~~

A review of the file indicates that considerable information has been set forth concerning Irish activities generally in New York City but there is no indication that these activities are concerned with actual sabotage. It is observed that although frequent reports have been received concerning plots to sabotage various vessels, these plots have never materialized and there is no indication of any sabotage whatever in connection with ships at the Port of New York.

Accordingly no further investigation is warranted and the case is being closed at this time.

- C L O S E D -

~~SECRET~~

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Detroit - Michigan
April 30, 1940

~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

No action is being taken in the premises, this simply being
made a matter of record.

Very truly yours,

Classified by 2021013/088
Declassify on: 12-2-87

John S. Bugas
wm

John S. Bugas
Special Agent in Charge

JSB:ERA
Enclosure
cc-New York (Enclosure)

61-7606-37
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
4 MAY 2 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ONE HARBOR

~~SECRET~~
RECORDED
&
INDEXED

Check Card in U.S.
Return to American Liberty
L.B.
(61)

1 ENCL. FM
ms

XXXXXX
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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61-7606-37

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DATE 12-2-87 BY SP8/STJ/08

DEC 30 1940

61-7606-38

CHANGED TO

97-430-1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA**

FILE NO. **61-102**

REPORT MADE AT SAN FRANCISCO	DATE WHEN MADE 5/9/40	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/24/40	REPORT MADE BY (b7c) [REDACTED] - MJD
TITLE IRISH ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES			CHARACTER OF CASE SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Irish organizations, San Francisco, have anti-British tendencies and receive publicity in Henry F. Budde publications, which are pro-German in policy.

(b7c)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE **12-28-81** BY **288513 ksp**

- C -

Reference: **(b7c)** Report of Special Agent (A) [REDACTED]
San Francisco, 9/22/39.

Details: AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Newspaper items in San Francisco indicate that the United Irish Societies of San Francisco, which hold meetings in the Irish-American Hall, 454 Valencia Street, have definite anti-British tendencies, although no violence has been directed against British shipping organizations or individuals in the San Francisco Bay area. The current outstanding leaders among the Irish, according to press releases in San Francisco are:

MICHAEL McDONAGH, General Chairman of the St. Patrick's Day celebration;

JOHN J. TAHERY, President, 1940 St. Patrick's Day convention, President of the United Irish Societies;

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT (5) Bureau 2 - San Francisco		61-17606-39	MAY 17 1940
		MAY 13 P.M.	
COPIES DESTROYED R 171 MAY 23 1961		ONE - HARBO	

JOHN R. REILLY, member of the State Board of Equalization;

State Senator JOHN F. SHELLEY;

MAY BLAKE, representative of Northern California Irish Women's organizations;

THOMAS F. GILLIGAN, Ancient Order of Hibernians;

Archbishop JOHN J. MITTY;

REV. FRANCIS J. ROCK, S.S., Phd.

These last two named individuals are the outstanding Irish clergymen in the San Francisco Bay area.

(b7C) Irish activity, such as meetings of organizations and speeches against the continued British rule of North Ireland, are given considerable publicity by the HENRY F. BUDDE publications, which consist of throw-away newspapers printed in the English language, covering practically every district of San Francisco. BUDDE likewise publishes a German language newspaper, with a definite pro-German and anti-British editorial policy. The closeness between German and Irish elements in San Francisco is illustrated by information developed in the case entitled [REDACTED] ESPIONAGE, in which it is shown that [REDACTED]

Inasmuch as any activity concerning Irish residents of San Francisco which would appear to be in violation of the laws pertaining to the national defense of the United States will be considered in separate cases, this case is being closed on the authority of the Special Agent in Charge.

- CLOSED -

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.**

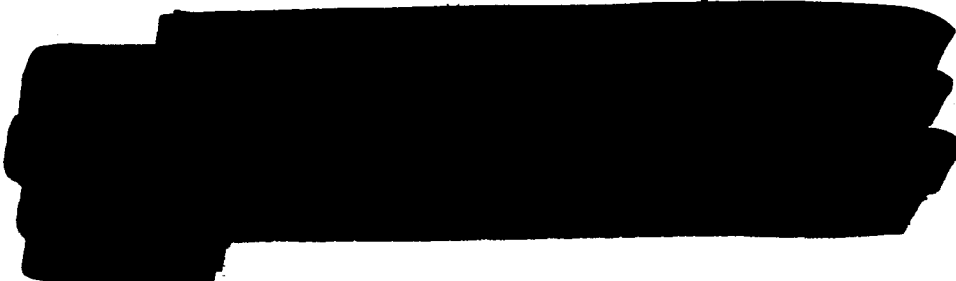
May 21, 1940

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-2-87 BY 208153/af

Dear Sir:

(b7c)
(b7D)



It is obvious from the information thus far furnished that there is no violation of an existing Federal statute coming within the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau and, therefore, the above information is not receiving any investigative attention.

Very truly yours,

W. S. Devereaux
W. S. DEVEREAUX,
Special Agent in Charge.

WSD:MG

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

61-7606-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
1 MAY 23 1940	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	

ONE

RECORDED & INDEXED IN 61-7606-6153

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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LIB:AM

May 23, 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-2-87 BY 20885/af

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

Re: GERMAN ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

With reference to the letter from the New York office dated April 6, 1940, enclosing photostatic copies of reports submitted by

(b7c)
(b7D) [REDACTED] I am setting forth herein a summarization of the information which appears to be of prime importance to the Bureau which has been found in the reports in question.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 61-7606-47

(b7D)

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy

61-7606-47
INVESTIGATION
JUN 1 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TAMM

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ For your information: _____

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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61-1053-124
61-7560-8900
61-7606-44
65-1675-25
JKM:NTP:MK

June 28, 1940

CORDEN

(b7D)

[REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]

I have your letter dated June 14, 1940,
transmitting

[REDACTED]

(b7D)

I am most appreciative of your courtesy
in making this information available to me.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Cordially,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-28-81 BY SP8/STJ/af

ORIGINAL FILED IN

RECORDED

JKM:JHK
61-7606-44
61-7560-8900
65-1675-25
61-1053-124

June 28, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-2-87 BY 2088 BTJ/ago

(b7c)

Re:

ESPIONAGE

Dear Sir:

I quote below

(b7D) [redacted] in the captioned matter
which was forwarded to the Bureau by a confidential
informant:

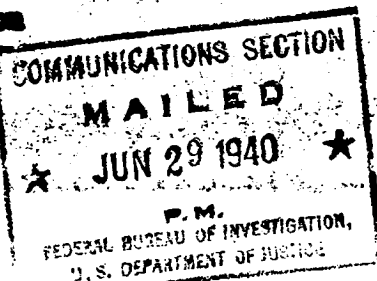
(b7D) [redacted]

(b7c) It is suggested that the Boston office have an
Agent call upon [redacted] for such information as he may
have in his possession on the next occasion when an Agent
is in the vicinity of [redacted]

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc Boston



RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
JUN 29 3:11 AM '40
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HSA

John

Washington, D. C.

June 28, 1940

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-2-81 BY 20881573/af

Re: Articles by GEORGE BRITT, Columnist,
New York World Telegram, June 12 and
19, 1940.

Dear Sir:

(b7c) [redacted] General
Accounting Office, Washington, D. C. has submitted the enclosed
newspaper clippings of articles by GEORGE BRITT, a Columnist
of the New York World Telegram, and published on June 12 and
19, 1940.

Very truly yours,

GUY HOTTEL
Special Agent in Charge

(b7c)
65-0

Enclosures (2)

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INDEXED

61-7606-45

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 1 1940
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FIVE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 61-7606-471

Irish Hostility To British Used By Nazis in U. S.

Hitler's Agents Try To Capitalize It in Fifth Column Work

The "fifth column," as a phrase on every tongue and likewise a threat to American life, has assumed giant proportions of late in the consciousness of the United States. It came into being when the Franco forces were nearing Madrid in 1936 and General Mola said: "We have four columns of soldiers and the 'fifth column' will rise up from within Madrid to help us." Herewith the World-Telegram presents the fifth column as a known reality, the facts available as to its elements, organization and intentions, described by George Britt in a series of articles of which this is the seventh.

By GEORGE BRITT,
World-Telegram Staff Writer.

Ireland's ancient wrongs and the traditional hatred of the Irish for the English have not been any more neglected by Hitler than they were by the Kaiser's agents in the World War.

Nazi Germany's effort to enlist the Irish in America for a fifth column to march in step with the Bund is an important factor in fifth column promotion. The effort has been consistent, and the wooing of the Irish has been persuasive and tireless.

The story of that effort is told here with the knowledge that the vast mass of the American Irish are not fifth columnists. But there are individual fifth columnists among them.

English Natural Toes.

The Irish have required no German instigation to make them oppose the English. It is no proof of fifth columning that the Gaelic American, fiercely isolationist in its views of America, should have concluded an editorial last Saturday: "Never forget that England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity." That phrase is purest Irish, entirely free from German accent.

Nevertheless, England's increased difficulty in Ireland would be also Germany's opportunity, and the promoters of Hitler's fifth columns in America have done their best to make opportunities coincide.

Sean Russell, reputed chief of staff of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, who visited the United States last year and supposedly took back large American contributions to support his campaign against the British, was reported two weeks ago to be with the Nazis in Hamburg. With him, according to the report, is Joseph McGarrity, Philadelphia leader of the Clan-na-Gael, who was his companion on tour last year.

Vital Element.

Repeatedly during the bombings which swept England the past year charges have been made that the I. R. A. terrorists were instigated by the Nazi government. Supporters admit that Nazi Germany and I. R. A. have at least one aim in common—the downfall of the British empire.

The British-hating Irish and the Hitler worshipers among the Germans often found themselves in the same boat in New York in recent years. Bund orators harangued Irish meetings. To an un-

precedented degree the Irish were infected with the Nazis' anti-Semitism, and both were agreed in glorifying Franco in Spain.

I. R. A., Nazis Linked

Irish members of the Christian Front and followers of Father Coughlin, picketing radio station WMCA in the winter of 1938-39, rubbed elbows with Nazi bundsmen in the same picket line. At the same time the pickets were solicited to attend the Bund's rally in Madison Square Garden, at which the Bundsmen shrieked their cheers for Father Coughlin whenever his name was mentioned.

As Otto Tolischus reported from Berlin 19 months ago, "The German hero in America for the moment is the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin."

Father Coughlin, a man of Irish

stock and adored by thousands of Irish-Americans, was useful to the Nazis as few have ever been. He denounced the Nazis' enemies, schooled their propaganda, explained and softened their outrages, encouraged their hopes. He was a

man column of support for Adolf Hitler, whether he be numbered fifth or twenty-fifth.

Openly and without disclaimer certain Irishmen announced their allegiance to Hitlerism. One of the most conspicuous, although not perceptibly effective or magnetic, was the lingering adolescent Raymond Joseph Healey, self-proclaimed Irish-American Hitler from Brooklyn.

Young Healey would pin onto his uniform both the swastika and the shamrock and liked to give the Nazi salute while shouting Hitlerist insults at the Jews. He swaggered into a session of the Dickstein committee attended by a theatrical bodyguard of uniformed German troopers. For his livelihood he made himself leader of several high-sounding organiza-

tions, most recently the Irish-American Patriots, and published small screaming weekly papers. Last heard of in Chicago, he was languishing for the lack of followers.

Whatever serious menace lies in the Nazi effort to inflame the Irish in America, it consists not in the strutting Healeys but in the silent undercover workers. These agents are not advertised, but a few attempts to develop and recruit them have been brought to light.

These may be seen in certain letters of Oscar C. Pfau, former editor of the Weckruf in Chicago, one of the pioneer Nazi agents in this country. Pfau now has returned to Germany, and last year he was in charge of the "American-Canadian-Irish section" of the

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INVESTIGATION
OF JUSTICE

JUN 26 1940

WASHINGTON
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61-7606-45

ichte Bund propaganda agency in Hamburg.

Piaus was a faithful correspondent of the late Dr. Anna Bogen-Sloane—one of the leading German propagandists in America. He wrote to her on March 21, 1939: "It would be splendid if you would be in a position to put me in touch with some interesting people in New York. I intend to come to the States for the main purpose of studying Irish-American folklore. Consequently, I would be glad if you'd be able to get me acquainted with some influential Irish-Americans."

Even after war started, in another letter dated Nov. 2, he kept up his talk about Irish folklore. He was an ardent student of it, he said. He continued:

"As far as the Irish-Americans

are concerned, I regard them as one of the most important elements in the United States. Personally, I have many friends among the Irish, and it is my greatest pleasure to get an opportunity to correspond with them. . . . I'd appreciate it immensely if someone would send me the addresses of Irishmen interested in truth and justice."

A year ago, on June 20, Piaus wrote to a young Irishman in New York: "Due to my tireless work, it is finally realized that the Irish element in the United States is one of the utmost importance. The Irish in America are a real American element, and one which has the trust of all others. Personally, I like the Irish immensely, and I may say that I always got along fine with them. . . ."

"If you have any information about Irish organizations in favor of supporting Eire against their oppressors please do let me have the data. It is very useful for the things I am writing. By the way, how is the sentiment of the average Irish-American toward Eire, Germany and Great Britain?"

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
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JUN 26 1940	
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DATE 12-2-87 BY SP8 BTJ/088

61-7606-46

CHANGED TO

65-27276-1

Washington, D. C.
July 6, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

RE: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY;
[REDACTED]
Subversive Activities

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 2-2-81 BY SP8 BTJ/af

Please be advised that at about 1:15 this after-
noon [REDACTED] called to advise that [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Very truly yours,

(b7C) [REDACTED]
Special Agent

(b7C) [REDACTED]
CC: Bureau

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4/5/2

65-7606-46X

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
6 JUL 9 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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65-1231
61-7606-47
JHN:MVE

RECORDED

August 7, 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-28-81 BY SP-2 BTJ/agf

(b7c) [REDACTED]
Dear [REDACTED]

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter
dated July 4, 1940, enclosing [REDACTED]
(b2D) [REDACTED]

It was indeed kind of you to bring this information to my attention, and your courtesy and interest in so doing are sincerely appreciated. Should you obtain any further information which you believe to be of interest to this Bureau, please feel free to communicate directly with Mr. A. C. Rutzen, Special Agent in Charge, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, 1308 Masonic Temple Building, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ORIGINAL FILED IN 65-1231-16

Allen _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
July 6, 1940**

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Foxworth	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nathan	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

X

m

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

(b7c)
(b7D)
RE: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY;
[REDACTED]
SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES.

Dear Sir:

(b7c)
(b7D)
There are transmitted herewith, copies of a memorandum dated July 6, 1940 submitted in the above entitled case by Special Agent [REDACTED] covering his interview with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who were referred to this Bureau by [REDACTED]

Very truly yours,

(b7c)
[REDACTED]
GUY HOTTEL
Special Agent in Charge

cc: New York
Philadelphia
Encl.

7/11/40
Memo. Mr. Clegg
CHC

7/23/40
Set. WFO
cc - Phila.
cc - NYC
CHC

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&
INDEXED

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1 JUL 25 1940
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1 ENCL. C
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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-4-87 BY SP8 BJS/088

Washington, D. C.

July 6, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

Re: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY;
[REDACTED]
SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES.

(b7c)
(b7D)

Last night, at about 9:30 P. M., Assistant Director
H. H. CLEGG called and stated that [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] were sending to his office a man who
[REDACTED] Mr.
CLEGG requested that an Agent be sent to interview this man. The
writer went to Mr. CLEGG's Office and met [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] and brought them to the Washington Field
Office where they were interviewed.

(b7c)
(b7D)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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DATE 2-4-87 BY 3057 JAG

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CHC:LL

RECORDED

July 23, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-4-87 BY 208 BTJ/pf

Re: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY;
[REDACTED]
SABOTAGE.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated July 6, 1940, with which were transmitted copies of a memorandum prepared by Special Agent [REDACTED] in connection with an interview had by Agent [REDACTED] with [REDACTED].

(b7c)
(b7d)
As you were telephonically instructed by the Bureau on July 11, 1940, it is desired that further investigation be conducted concerning this matter in the most expeditious manner possible. The Bureau has not to date received additional information from your office with respect to this matter, particularly with regard to the individual referred to as [REDACTED].

You are instructed to advise immediately as to what additional information has been obtained relative to this individual.

You were previously instructed that further interview with [REDACTED] might prove advantageous, and it is desired that you advise what action has been taken by your division in the latter regard.

Copies of this communication are being furnished the Philadelphia office, in view of investigation pending in that district, and the Bureau wishes to be informed immediately by the Philadelphia division with regard to the information obtained to date concerning this matter.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____
All interested offices are informed that the Bureau desires the [REDACTED] in the future to be reflected as indicated in the above caption, rather than as "Subversive Activities."

★ JUL 24 1940 ★

P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

cc-Philadelphia
cc-New York City

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

July 10, 1940

EAT:HA

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: Irish Republican Army
Subversive Activities

(b7c)
(b7D)

The attached is a Washington Field office copy of the memorandum prepared on the night of July 5th as a result of an interview with [REDACTED]. An effort is being made to locate the copies of this communication which were sent to the Bureau in an effort to determine what action has been taken upon it.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm

cc - Mrs. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth

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DATE 12-4-81 BY SP1153/af

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

61-7606-4711
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
1 AUG 6 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[Handwritten signatures and initials over the stamp]

1 ENCL.

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

July 10, 1940

EAT:HA

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Foxworth	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Egan	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Hendon	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: ~~Irish Republican Army~~
~~Subversive Activities~~

The attached is a Washington Field Office copy of the memorandum prepared on the night of July 5th as a result of an interview with [REDACTED]. An effort is being made to locate the copies of this communication which were sent to the Bureau in an effort to determine what action has been taken upon it.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm

CC - Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth

ENCLD
6m
A. Tamm

detached returned
to W.F.O.
[Signature]

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INDEXED

61-7606-47x2	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
TOLSON	TAMM

12-19
[Signature]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

FILE NO. 65-370 das

REPORT MADE AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.	DATE WHEN MADE 7-16-40	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7-11, 12-40	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] (b7C)
TITLE (b7C) (b7D) IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY;			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

JOSEPH McGARRITY, well known Philadelphian, has been associated with Irish activities in Philadelphia for a number of years. Formerly considered outstanding champion for the efforts to make Ireland independent. Presently nearing death from ailment believed to be cancer. Veterans of the Irish Republican Army only known organization of this type existing in Philadelphia.

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Letter from the Washington Field Office to the Bureau dated July 6, 1940.

DETAILS:

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

The file in the Philadelphia Office reflects that JOSEPH McGARRITY had been in difficulty with the United States Government relative to the Irish Sweepstakes, and for this reason [REDACTED] of the Post Office Inspectors, 30th and Market Streets, Philadelphia, was contacted relative to any information he might have regarding JOSEPH McGARRITY, who was prominently

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>J. J. Seamus</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <div style="text-align: right;">AUG 5 - 1940</div>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 Bureau 3 Washington Field 2 Philadelphia COPIES DESTROYED R 271 MAY 23 1961		

Philadelphia file 65-370.

mentioned in the memo for the Special Agent in Charge dated July 6, 1940, by Special Agent [REDACTED] of the Washington Field Office.

(b7c) [REDACTED] advised that the only identifying data he had regarding McGARRITY were his former business addresses; 1308 Drury Street, where he operated as McGARRITY & VINCENT; and 276 South Second Street, where he operated a cafe as McGARRITY & VINCENT, this information being as of December 31, 1937. His home address as reflected in [REDACTED] file was 4909 Wynnefield Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

[REDACTED] stated there was no other information of value to be obtained from his file. He was unable to give the names and addresses of any relatives or whether McGARRITY had been arrested in connection with the charge brought by the Post Office Department.

The address directory for the City of Philadelphia indicates that 4909 Wynnefield Avenue has an unpublished phone in the name of M. J. McGARRITY.

(b7c) [REDACTED] was contacted relative to any information he might have regarding JOSEPH McGARRITY. It is noted that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED]

(b7c)
(b7D)

(b7c)
(b7D)

Philadelphia file 65-370.

(b7C)

[REDACTED] is a personal friend of the writer's, and was contacted relative to possible information he might have relative to McGARRITY, without disclosing the fact that inquiry had been made to [REDACTED]

(b7C)
(b7D)

(b7C)

[REDACTED] a personal friend of the writer's, is known to be active in Irish circles in the City of Philadelphia. When interviewed relative to McGARRITY he stated that [REDACTED]

(b7C)
(b7D)

Philadelphia file 65-370.

(b7C)
(b7D)

[REDACTED]

(b7C)

[REDACTED] a personal friend of the writer's, known to be thoroughly acquainted with Irish activities in the City of Philadelphia, is likewise known to be trustworthy and one in whom confidence can be placed. When interviewed relative to McGARRITY, he advised [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(b7C)
(b7D)

[REDACTED]

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(b7C
b7D)

(b7C)
(b7E)

(b7D)

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
July 23, 1940

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-4-87 BY SP8 BTJ/agf

RE: **IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY;**
ESPIONAGE

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the letter to the Bureau dated July 6, 1940 which transmitted copies of a memorandum dated July 6, 1940 submitted in the above entitled case by Special Agent [redacted] covering his interview with [redacted]. As reflected in this memorandum, the informant had advised that [redacted]

[redacted] Special Agent [redacted] contacted [redacted]

In an effort to obtain more complete and more definite information [redacted] was reinterviewed at the Washington Field Office on July 13, 1940 by Special Agent [redacted]. It should be pointed out at the time of this interview, [redacted]

Upon interview, he advised the interviewing agent that [redacted]

61-7606-49
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Director
IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
July 23, 1940

(b7c) During the dictation of this letter, Agent [REDACTED]
was telephonically contacted by [REDACTED] who stated [REDACTED]

(b7D)

(b7c)

It is the opinion of Agent [REDACTED] that [REDACTED]
is [REDACTED]

No further investigation in this case is being made
unless specifically requested by the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

Guy Hotel

GUY HOTEL
Special Agent in Charge

(b7c)

65-1258
CC: New York
Philadelphia

EDWARD HOOVER

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.**

CHC:LL

July 11, 1940

1:00 P. M.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CLEGG

Re: **IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY;**
[REDACTED]
SABOTAGE.

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Foxworth.....
Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Miss Gandy.....

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-4-81 BY SP2 BTJ/SP8

Reference is made to the letter dated July 6, 1940, from the Washington Field Office to the Bureau, which inclosed copies of a memorandum submitted by Special Agent [REDACTED] reflecting his interview with [REDACTED]. It will be recalled the last named individual has furnished information that [REDACTED]

The above information has previously been furnished the New York and Philadelphia offices.

I called Philadelphia in order to ascertain what has been done with regard to locating the Irish Republican Army leader mentioned [REDACTED] as John McGarritty. Special Agent in Charge Sears advised that McGarritty is a well-known Irish leader in Philadelphia and has been known for a considerable period of time to the Philadelphia office. He formerly ran a saloon, although he is reported to have sold it several days ago [REDACTED]. Mr. Sears advised that the latter is not [REDACTED] and is not believed to be identical with the [REDACTED] mentioned by [REDACTED] but that this is being checked. Mr. Sears stated that Agent [REDACTED] received information today indicating McGarritty is sick and confined to bed. This is being presently checked, and a surveillance will be placed on McGarritty as soon as he leaves his home. Mr. Sears stated that the Philadelphia office is attempting to locate the meeting place [REDACTED]

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606-50
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
6 AUG 9 1941
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
CLEGG FIVE

Memorandum for
Mr. Clegg

- 2 -

July 11, 1940

Special Agent in Charge Hottel of the Washington Field Office was called and told to try to locate immediately [REDACTED]

(b7c
b7D)

Mr. Hottel was told to check immediately at [REDACTED] and, in the event [REDACTED] is not now at that hotel and past registration records there do not reflect his address, to arrange a reinterview with [REDACTED] at once in an effort to obtain more specific information [REDACTED] so [REDACTED] can be located and investigated. A surveillance will be placed upon [REDACTED] in the event he is located, if same proves practicable.

Mr. Hottel has stated that in view of the fact [REDACTED] when interviewed by Agent [REDACTED] he is having [REDACTED] reinterviewed in an effort to obtain more specific information, especially relative to [REDACTED]. It will be noted that [REDACTED]

Mr. Hottel has indicated that additional efforts will be made to obtain more specific data [REDACTED] in the latter regard.

Respectfully,

C. H. Carson
C. H. Carson

New York, New York

June 14, 1940

(b7c) [REDACTED]
65-3054

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY 998 BTJ/ag
ON 12-4-89

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Sir:

Re: [REDACTED]

(b7c) Reference is made to a letter from this office to the Bureau
(New York file 61-498) dated October 16, 1939, and bearing the title
SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES IN THE MARITIME INDUSTRY, part of which letter
was devoted to an interview had with [REDACTED] by Special Agent
[REDACTED] of this office at that time.

RECORDED & INDEXED 1-1-7

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(b7c)

65-3054

June 14, 1940

(b7c)
(b7D)

(b7c)

The Bureau is respectfully requested to inform this office
at the earliest opportunity whether

Very truly yours,

B. E. SACKETT
Special Agent in Charge

KRM:CJ

62-7550

July 3, 1940

~~PERSONAL AND
CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

DECLASSIFIED BY 2081510/208
ON 12-4-87

Dear Sir:

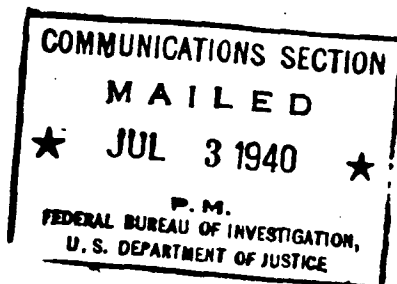
Reference is made to your letter of June 14, 1940, in which you suggest the possibility of [redacted] in connection with matters pertaining to the Irish Republican Army.

(b7c) It is pointed out that the Bureau has not been greatly concerned in the past with the activities of the Irish Republican Army except on specific occasions. There is no desire, however, on the part of the Bureau to overlook the possibility of developing an informant in a field of activities which might prove inimical to the best interests of the United States at some future time.

For this reason it is suggested that you arrange to ascertain the type of information [redacted] may be able to develop which would be of interest to this Bureau. You should also determine the amount of money [redacted] would want to receive for his services.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director



Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

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DATE 12-4-81 BY 20857J/ag

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

WCH:ACK

61-7606-47

August 29, 1940

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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DATE 12-4-87 BY SP3 BTJ/ag

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
[REDACTED]
SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

Reference is made to Mr. Tamm's Memorandum dated July 10, 1940, in the above entitled matter. It will be recalled that [REDACTED] furnished information to the Washington Field Office relative to [REDACTED]

Efforts by the Washington Field Office to locate [REDACTED] were unsuccessful.

Investigation at Philadelphia in connection with this case has reflected that Joseph McGarrity, Irish leader and foremost United States exponent of Irish freedom, died at his home in Philadelphia on August 5, 1940.

[REDACTED] was reinterviewed at the Washington Field Office on July 23, 1940, at which time he [REDACTED]

61-7606-54

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	

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Memorandum for the Director

- 3 -

[REDACTED] Agent [REDACTED] described [REDACTED]
as a [REDACTED]

(b7c
b7d)

Investigation is still being conducted in Philadelphia
and New York in an attempt to verify the information furnished by
[REDACTED] relative to [REDACTED]

Respectfully,

H. H. Clegg

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Seattle, Washington
August 31, 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

~~SECRET~~

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Re: SEAN RUSSELL;
JOE McGARRITY.
INFORMATION CONCERNING.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to letter dated May 18, 1939 from the
Los Angeles Office to the Bureau entitled as above.

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

Pending instructions from the Bureau, no action will be
taken in this matter, but all information received will be
promptly furnished to the Bureau.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Very truly yours,

S. J. DRAYTON,
Special Agent in Charge.

Classified by 2021573/08
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cc-Los Angeles
cc-San Francisco

~~SECRET~~

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**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

New York, N. Y.
November 2, 1940

~~CONFIDENTIAL.~~

TELETYPE BY 12-4-87
ON 12-4-87

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY;
SABOTAGE.

Dear Sir:

In the course of an investigation of the above
entitled matter Special Agent [redacted] ascertained that one

[redacted] was a member of the Irish Republican Army.
Agent [redacted] visited this man and had several conversations with
him. During these conversations Agent [redacted] evinced an interest
in the activities of the Irish Republican Army and succeeded in
convincing [redacted] that he was sympathetic with their cause
and a possible recruit. Through [redacted] Agent [redacted] was
successful in having himself placed on the mailing list of the
Irish Republican Army paper "The Irish Republic".

Three copies of this paper have been received
by Agent [redacted] in the mail for the months of August, September
and October, 1940, and are enclosed with this letter. One of these
copies was mailed in an envelope of the Liggett & Myers Tobacco
Co., Inc., 212 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and this envelope is
also being forwarded to the Bureau with this letter. The other
two copies of the paper came in an envelope bearing the rubber
stamp return address 1617 Kennelworth Place, Bronx, New York,
which is the headquarters of this paper.

Agent [redacted] has also received a letter dated
September 18, 1940 signed by HARRY SHORT, 80 West 82nd St., New
York, N. Y., regarding the Irish Republican newspaper. A self-
addressed return envelope addressed to Harry Short was also received,
and the letter and self-addressed envelope are enclosed herewith.

Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____
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Director
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(b7c) At the time Agent [redacted] had the conversations with [redacted] he was advised that the newspaper could only be secured by subscription on the recommendation of a subscriber, and at that time Agent [redacted] furnished [redacted] with fifty cents for an yearly subscription for which he received a receipt, the original of which is enclosed. He also purchased a pamphlet which [redacted] sold him for fifteen cents, giving details regarding the growth of the Irish Republican Army movement in Ireland. This is also enclosed.

Very truly yours

B. E. Sackett

B. E. SACKETT,
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosures 8.

Aug. 8, 1940.

(b7c)

Received by [REDACTED]

50¢

for one year's subscription to
Irish Republic,

(b7c)

ALL INFORMATION

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DATE 12-4-87 BY 2081513/ag

61-7606-56X

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EIRE SAOR AGUS

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The IRISH REPUBLIC

Helen Landreth Attacks "Free" State Dictatorship Author of Irish Best-Seller Hits Harsh Treatment of Prisoners

HELEN LANDRETH, author of *Dear Dark Head*, and well known in literary circles in America, delivered the following clear, calm indictment of the "Free" State Government in a public meeting in Dublin last year. Because her word is more apt to be taken in some quarters than ours, for instance, we present her speech in its entirety. Since her oration, the coercion laws of which she spoke have increased in number and severity. It is forbidden now in the "Free State" to hold any sort of public meeting for any purpose unless approved by the "Government". Men have been hanged, starved and shot in Ireland since this speech was delivered in Dublin. What might this far-seeing Author have to say NOW if her lips were not sealed by the dictatorial censorship of the "Free" State? The following is her speech, delivered from the platform with Mrs. Cathal Brugha.

"When I came to Ireland, I did not intend to take any part in politics. I thought it was not the part for an outsider to take. And in matters of mere party interest, of partisan politics, I should never have changed my mind.

"But the introduction of the new Coercion Bills into the Dail have changed matters. They are not matters of party politics only, these bills. They are above party politics. They involve a principle, and are a matter of right and wrong. They are an indication that England is governing Ireland by remote control. There is the strong possibility that these bills would be used against any Irish nationalists who, in the event that England was engaged in war, would use England's difficulty as Ireland's opportunity to sever the connection with England. (Miss Landreth has been proved right by the imprisonments and murders done since under these laws by the "Free State" — Ed.)

"My whole devotion to Ireland rests on the fact that, no matter how much she suffered, how much she was oppressed, how tempting and insidious were the inducements used to force her people, collectively and individually, to surrender, there were always those in Ireland who still saw that England had no right to rule Ireland, or to own Ireland. It is this tradition of undevoted that is the foundation of my devotion to Ireland. I fell in love with Ireland's loyalty to a principle, and that principle a free and independent Ireland.

"If any party in Ireland beside the one now in power had proposed Coercion Bills I would have been against them, and for one reason only, the same one which makes me protest against the bills brought in by the party now in power. It is not right for Irish men and women to be murdered and imprisoned to help and comfort and secure the British Empire.

"The men who meet in Leinster House may not be swayed in their voting by principles of right and wrong: I warn them it is not safe for them to pass these bills.

"General Maxwell in 1916 thought he could end the Easter Rising by executing the leaders. He found that the execution of any person for a principle only strengthened that principle. He found that martyrs' blood is fiery red. It does not quench a nation's spirit, it inflames it. The first Irishman who died a martyr to the Treason Bill of 1933 takes his place with Pearse and Mac Donagh and Plunkett and Connolly and Rory O'Connor and Liam Mellows and Cathal Brugha, and I envy him his death.

"The persons who lose their liberty for 'Offences against the State' will liberate the whole spirit of the Irish people. In 1798, Under-Secretary Cooke of Dublin Castle, wrote to his superior, Mr. Wickham, in London: 'The spirit of the people rises with oppression'. Mr. Cooke's successor can now write to his chief in London and use the identical words: 'The spirit of the people rises with oppression'.

"The government should not underestimate the importance of this meeting. They may be deceived by the fact that they had more people at their political rallies last summer. But this is one of the times when numbers do not count. Ireland has always bred her precious few who know that freedom is a holy thing, and who have been glad to give their lives in the struggle to maintain it. They have cherished in their hearts the seeds of fire, and from small buds of flame have blossomed mighty things. Against them the laws of empires are of no avail, and the armies of great nations cannot overcome them, for when they gird themselves for combat they triumph even in defeat.

"I warn the government of the wrong of these bills. As an outsider I protest against them."

IN MEMORIAM
Joseph P. McGarrity
1874 — 1940

McGarrity! Dynamic and intense!
He lent no aid to those who would appease
A wrong through superficial harmonies;
Nor had he time for those who would dispense
With Easter Week! Accept a recompense
The promise of an England on her knees,
Who promised much to Nationalities,
When promises had value as defense

Leader and friend! Why should death strike so soon
And take away our one and greatest Ace?
Why should the sun of Hope go down at noon
And leave men weeping in this damned place?

Write deep and burned in, the name of Joe
Through Time's eternal corridors will glow!

— Padraic Lagan

NEW BRITISH COMMANDER IN IRELAND

LONDON.—Lt. General Sir H. R. Pownall has just been appointed to command the British troops in Ireland. The War Office is paying more attention recently to the British forces in Ireland. It is felt that, should Germany continue her successes in smashing English defenses, a strong English base in Ireland could be used to counter-attack the Germans. The War Office no longer regards the invasion of Ireland as probable.

During recent operations in France, Pownall served under Lord Gort. In conferring this new post on him, the War Office acted "in order that his experience might be utilized to coordinate and supervise organization of this new and highly important force".

OBSCLETE!

The 50 "obsolete" and "over age" destroyers which President Roosevelt "traded" to England in return for worthless leases on our own property are in "perfect condition" so far as the English Navy is concerned.

"They are simply magnificent Ships", Rear Admiral Stewart Bomham-Carter, Chief of English naval operations in the North Atlantic, said when he took them over in Canada.

"They are in perfect condition. They are the equal of our VNW's, and the equal of any ships we are getting".

For weeks before the deal with England the American public was "educated" to the belief that these destroyers were "obsolete" and worthless.

CALIFORNIA IRISH

PROTEST EXECUTIONS

The following resolution was received from the KNIGHTS OF THE RED BRANCH of San Francisco, California:

THAT we the members of the Knights of the Red Branch of San Francisco do hereby condemn the recent action of the Irish Free State Government in executing Patrick McGuinness and Thomas Green, two soldiers of the Irish Republican Army, on September 24th and 25th respectively.

THAT we believe that these executions were inspired by Sir John MacFarley, the British Governor-General of the so-called Irish Free State, whose avowed object and mission in Ireland is to promote civil war in that country in order to weaken the Irish national movement for independence, and to prevent the unification of the Irish race against the common enemy — England, and

THAT we record on Ireland's roll of honor the names of these two unflinching patriot martyrs for Irish freedom, and

THAT we express our sincere sympathy to the families and relatives of Patrick McGuinness and Thomas Green, and

THAT this resolution be recorded in our minutes and copies sent to the press.

D. J. Griffin, Secretary
Resolutions Committee

Thank You San Francisco!

22nd Month of the War for IRISH Freedom..!

THE IRISH REPUBLIC

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF
IRISH NATIONAL NEWS

EDITORIAL OFFICE
to which all matter for publication
should be sent.

1617 KENNELWORTH PLACE
THE BRONX

Business Manager to whom all
cheques should be made payable
HARRY SHERT 80 W. 22nd St.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Subscription: 12 Issues - 1 Dollar
Contributions Accompanying Your
SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE WELCOME

A TEST OF SINCERITY

Many of the Irish-American papers have told of the plight of the Republican Prisoners in the Six Counties, particularly of those who have been inhumanly confined on the prison ship RAWDAN anchored a mile off shore at Killybegs.

Many prominent Irish men and women have protested these imprisonments in the Six Counties. But these men have been jailed because they are trying to free, not the Six Counties, but the 32 Counties from the English Empire.

Unless you believe in the cause for which these men are so willing to suffer, you even die, why should you protest when the Six County "Government" rushes them off to prison ships or to concentration camps? And, if you do protest, and rightfully so, can you gloss over the same conditions in the so called "Free" State?

Can a man or woman be sincere in protesting the cruel treatment that Republican Prisoners receive in one part of Ireland and in not protesting when Republican prisoners receive that same treatment in another part of Ireland? — Especially when we recall that, cruel though treatment meted out in the Six Counties is, the Republican prisoners south of the border have been handled even more harshly and brutally. Two were shot last month; others in Mountjoy Prison are dangerously ill because of bad food and rough discipline.

Two Republican prisoners died on hunger-strike in the 26 Counties. Father O'Hara of the Carmelites charges that the "Free" State Government deliberately murdered them. Two others were executed last month. Thousands of others, are suffering in Mountjoy, Cork City, and the Curragh. Even women have not escaped the blind fury and vindictiveness of the "Free" State. (See letter in last month's paper from woman prisoner, Annie O'Farrelly.)

Let us be sincere. When we condemn one devil, let us have the courage of mind to condemn the other. If we are sincere we will condemn wrong and brutality wherever it appears. Because evil is done by one whom once we loved and respected as the incarnation of our hopes, is no reason for condoning it. We must remember no matter how bad conditions are in the Six Counties, truly it is a devil era below the border where men are shot, tortured and starved because they would have Ireland "free and Gaelic, Gaelic and free."

SOLDIERS OF FREEDOM

The memory of Ireland's martyrs has always served to keep alive the faith in Ireland's future. We know she will one day be a free and mighty nation. We know that, if the wholehearted support of only half of the Irish in America be given to the Irish Republican Army, we shall have freedom soon. Meanwhile, we are thankful to God

who in His infinite wisdom raises up martyrs to inspire us to continue this fight until Ireland is free. No man will die for an untruth or an injustice. But Ireland always shall have men to die for her. Her cause is justest of the just. She has a right to be free. She shall be free!

1940 has given Ireland six martyrs who are worthy of Pearse, Emmet, and Tone. February saw the hanging of Peter Barnes and James MacCormick. April—always a month of pride for Irish Republican—saw the callous starvation of 35 year old John MacNeela and 32 year old Antony D'Arcy in Mountjoy. September saw the murder by the "Free" State authorities of 46 year old Patrick MacGrath and 25 year old Thomas Hart in Mountjoy Prison.

We grieve not for these men. Their sacrifice shall not have been in vain. We solemnly promise that. They knew their duty, and with simple heroic devotion they lived up to it. To those who would mourn, we say, "Weep not for these, but for them that have fallen away from their oath, for theirs is the reckoning."

Over the graves of these noble men, we ask Almighty God to give us the strength to do our duty as He gave these heroes to do theirs.

LIVERPOOL SERIOUSLY DAMAGED

(Special to The Irish Republic)
A special report brought to the attention of this paper discloses the fact that many of the English ports are in virtual ruins. The Liverpool Docks are seriously damaged despite the fact that they have not suffered a fraction of the bombing that the London Port has. Ships are forced to unload into tenders in midstream and the port channel is studded with wrecks. The Liverpool Cotton Exchange has also been closed.

STARVING, VS. SINKING, CHILDREN.

Children are beautiful creatures, created to be loved. We were taught that by our God-made-Man Who, even after an exhausting day, could say "Suffer the children to come unto me."

We all love children: and we love them regardless of color, race or creed. We love them simply and solely because they are children—creatures of innocence.

It is hard, therefore, to believe that any human being could wish to bring suffering or hardships upon children, any children. To a genuine human being the hall-mark of his Creator, to a man who has not become a monster, the pain and mauling which war inflicts upon helpless children is the most detestable thing about war. Such a man feels his heart torn in agony at the sight of the suffering of the innocents. And a true man makes no distinction as to the race, creed or color of the children. Only a monster could do that.

We find it impossible then, to understand the attitude of many, apparently human beings who, bewailing the fate of British children bombed in London or sunk at sea, can, nevertheless, look with complacency, if not approval, upon the British bombing of German children and, what is worse, upon the British starvation of neutral children. The crime is even more repulsive when we remember that these hungry children are the children of France, Belgium, Norway—nations that bore the heavy toll of battle and gave their sons that England might have time to prepare.

These peculiar, apparently human, beings profess to be shocked at pictures of bomb-torn English children: they

are not moved by the same sight in Berlin. Can we call such people honest? A British child innately of such greater value than a German one or a French one that the British mauling of the one or the British starvation of the other should leave us unmoved?

These people are not interested in children as such: their only interest is England and possibly their investments in the English Empire. To serve that end they will prostitute the noblest of human feelings; they will use innocent war victims as atrocity propaganda — to outlaw war! — No! Use them to entice America into the war that we may not only have a splendid share in the English starvation of neutral children, but that we may lend our effective aid to blasting, ripping and tearing the soft bodies of the children of England's enemies, be they Japanese, Italian or German!

The question of whether America should stifle its humanitarianism and close its heart to the hungry cries of French, Belgian and Norwegian children, is a test of our sanity. Can we deny surplus foodstuffs to starving neutral families while we ship alleged "surplus" war materials to two of the belligerents? Can we say that feeding conquered children will prolong the war when the same argument could be used against sending English children to refuge in America?

America cannot listen to people who regard children only for their propaganda value, who would victoriously starve children of their former, more valorous, allies! America has a reputation. America has Christian charity!

Write your Congressman. Let him know your feelings.

IRELAND'S JOE

By A. P. S.

Tyrone's glorious son is laid to rest:
In Holy Cross Cemetery he sleeps among the blest.
Tread gently o'er this hallowed ground —
A patriot sleeps beneath the mound,
McGarrity, Ireland's Champion, Dauntless Joe.

He worked to build for Ireland, Mighty Joe!
He gave all he'd built, to Ireland, Generous Joe!
His strength, his skill, his wealth,
His love and native health
With never a selfish thought, Bountiful Joe!

Our thoughts and prayers are with you, Faithful Joe!
Our sons will all salute you, Steadfast Joe!
The brave who fight for Ireland —
Your grand and glorious Ireland —
Gain strength from having known you, Fearless Joe!

Your bed will be cared for by Irish hands
As tenderly as if you were home.
This free land of America stands guard o'er your shrine
To welcome the countless who'll come.
They'll kneel over you always: you'll never be alone
While you commune with your brothers from MacNeela
to Tone.

The Gaels in your Ireland will remember you, Joe,
When facing the enemy, the Basenach foe:
They'll keep on striking, each, one extra blow
In memory of McGarrity, Ireland's Joe.

AMERICAN DEFENSE WEAKENED

OTTAWA.—The defense program of the United States has been further weakened by the delivery to Canada of 137 U. S. Army Tanks. Public protest to Congress against the stripping of

our vital defenses is expected to rise after this becomes known, particularly when the citizens recall how the troops in training at Plattsburgh and other camps this summer were compelled to use trucks in their maneuvers because of the supposed "shortage" of tanks. The tanks were delivered to Camp Borden and commissioned by the Canadian Col. F. F. Worthington.

IRISH T.D.'s HOME RAIDED!

CORK, IRELAND.—On June 3rd of this year an armed force of Free State military broke into the home of one of their own Dail Representatives—Mr. J. Hurley of Mt. Pleasant Road, Cork.

A rigorous search was carried out at 5 A. M. forcing the people out of their beds. The only information given the Free State Representative was that his house was being searched in accordance with the Coercion Act of 1922!

It's clear, from this incident among others, that all is not peace and honey in Ireland. Not everyone apparently is content with Dominion status when the government has to raid the houses of even their own Deputies!

And don't such actions show up the pretenders who were supposed to bring in a new "Constitution" doing away with all the coercion acts of the Free State from 1922 to 1931!

JAMES STEPHENS SELLS OUT

DUBLIN.—James Stephens, once well known Irish writer, has enlisted his pen in the aid of England "for the duration". This act of apostasy has not been well received amongst the Irish people generally, though it is conceded that certain people in the Dublin government are pleased.

Stephens is assigned a few minutes over the B.B.C. short wave program. Fond of using "we" when speaking of the English stand.

"Seeking Foreign Trouble"

The best book on British propaganda in America. You can't have an opinion for not owning a copy when you learn that the special price is only 50c. or 1 for 65c.

BUY 5!

FLYING COLUMN

If England were sincere in fighting for "spiritual ideals", "freedom", etc. she would practice what she preaches by freeing Ireland and other dominions whom she oppresses.

If our present national administration were sincere in suggesting that we should oppose the very idea of force and dictatorships, it would practice what it preaches—by drawing away from the Communist, Godless State of Russia.

England is fortunate these days. In last month's paper you read of the convicts escaped from Devil's Island who offered their services to England. This month we read where veterans from some of the Communist Brigades that fought in Spain have volunteered for the English Army.

England succeeded in getting the United States to embargo gasoline and scrap iron shipments to the Japanese, but England herself continues to sell Japan oil and gasoline!

During the Italian campaign in Ethiopia, the same procedure took place. Fed by English propaganda America raged against Italy and embargoed oil supplies. Britain reaped a neat profit by supplying Italy during the entire war with British oil!

Canada is at war, but Canadians who are fighting in Europe are volunteers. The Canadian draft was passed only on the promise that the men would be used for "home defense" only.

After the gift of American Warships, J. L. "Davy" Tamm's British editor wrote that the United States would be in the war after the November election if the "right party wins".

The present Alien discrimination reminds us of a survey that was made of Sandburg's 2,400 page works on Abraham Lincoln and his period. The aliens of that day, German, Irish, Italians, were in the front lines fighting to preserve the Union. The only Aliens who took no conspicuous part in the war to preserve these United States were the English! Then, as now!

Churchill the Bungler! It was bad enough for British prestige that they should have miserably been chased out of Norway; bad enough that they ran so fast out of Belgium that they left everything behind, but when it comes to Dakar!!! Imagine a conquered, exhausted nation with poor resources defeating the once proud British Navy!

Dakar is a good lesson to Irishmen. Churchill thought he could stir up Civil War there between Frenchmen. He was successful once in doing it in Ireland. He couldn't do it in France. Let us remember that—in case English pressure on the "Free" State should work for Civil War.

Prominent Catholic authorities have opposed the Third Term. Recently Father La Farge, Associate Editor of "America", testified before a Senate Committee which seeks a bill to limit the "President's office to one term of six years".

Archbishop Jos. Schrembs of Cleveland who supported President Roosevelt in 1932 and 1936 issued a statement against the Third Term. "Two Terms are enough for any man," he said.

Just a note—look for trouble soon within the British Cabinet. A profit-eering scandal has just been quietly hushed up but the future is far from promising.

Steel production is badly hit in England due to the bombings and henceforth it will be necessary to obtain permits to buy automobiles. It is understood that such permits will be issued only to persons engaged "in work of vital national importance".

An example of the poor national spirit in high places in England is found in the case of Capt. A. B. Cunningham Reid a member of Parliament. Three months ago he "legally" fled the way by obtaining a special visa to see Doris Duke in Hawaii, presumably to arrange for English refugees. The "short trip" lengthened into months until, almost four months later, the people demanded an accounting for their absent legislator. Captain Reid has generously been given two months to prepare an explanation of his reasons for staying so long out of the country.

(Two years ago he sued his wife, whom he had divorced in 1926, on the grounds that "my decent woman would not see that my husband was taken care of financially" — The chivalrous M. P. now receives \$25,000 annually from her.)

Elliott Roosevelt is taking a beating because of his commission as Captain in the Procurement Division of the Air Force. Here's one thing, at least, that can be said in his favor (not pertinent to the Captaincy question): he, alone of all the public figures we can think of at the moment, advocated that we care for 10 American under-nourished children for every one English child we import. To us that's a sound proposal. Thousands of American children are poorly fed and clothed but no one seems to care.

Here's a remarkable instance of editorial orders. On Saturday, August 31st the late afternoon papers wrote the news of the gift of American warships to England. The papers all said there was no opposition from the Naval Officials. BUT the early edition of the New York Post for that day carried a Washington story saying that the destroyer gift was probably off BECAUSE ADMIRAL STARK AND OTHER RANKING NAVAL OFFICERS WERE OPPOSED TO IT. It would be interesting to know whether they were ordered to change their opinions within the next few hours!

PRISONERS' DEPENDENTS' SOCIAL

THE DATE: Saturday Nov. 1st

THE PLACE: Yorkville Casino, 308 East 84th St., At the 85th St. entrance.

THE REASON: For one grand night's fun and the possibility of taking home an all-wool hand made Chenille rug valued at \$250.00.

The entire proceeds of this affair will go to alleviate the hardships of those families in Ireland whose bread-winners have been ruthlessly thrown into concentration camps because of their desire to see Ireland free and independent.

Last year's dance was a great success. A larger attendance is expected this year and arrangements have been made accordingly. This affair is being promoted by the Liam Lynch and Brothers Ceannat Claba.

FILM COLUMN

The Staff of the Irish Republic believe in the American principles of brotherly love and peace. We find grave fault with those who, urged by foreign propagandists of one kind or another, take advantage of their position to disseminate un-American, unneutral propaganda. In our opinion the following films tend to stir up these feelings of hatred. They serve only the cause of the war-mongers.

War Propaganda Films
After Mein Kampf!
Beast of Berlin
Foreign Correspondent
Four Sons
Goose Step
Lion Has Wings, The
Man I Married, The
Mad Man of Europe
Mortal Storm, The
Mystery Sea Raider
Pastor Hall
Ramparts We Watched

NEW DRIVE AGAINST I.R.A.

LONDON.—Due to the success attending the I.R.A. destruction in many industries of the means of production for British Armaments, the Home Office is enforcing an intensive drive investigating all employees in vital industries in an effort to ascertain whether any men or women of Irish affiliations are still employed in these factories.

Several instances have been reported lately of bombs for the R.A.F. which failed to explode, and of torpedoes whose mechanism was found to have

been tampered with. The comparative widespread occurrence of this indicates a well organized campaign, the Home Office claims.

HUNGERSTRIKE IN PRISON

As we were going to press news was received of a new hungerstrike in Belfast. Seven men who were arrested in the mass raids conducted daily have begun a hungerstrike to effect their release. They are reported not to be members of the I. R. A.

IMPORTANT NEW BOOK!

Our attention has just been called to a new publication called "Dynamics of War and Revolution" by Lawrence Dennis. If possible, we shall review this book in our BOOK COLUMN in the next issue. Meanwhile, we suggest that you "beg, borrow, or steal" a copy. Ask for it in your libraries.

Do Your Part

GET A NEW SUBSCRIPTION
The Irish Republic

1617 Kennelworth Place,
Bronx, N. Y.

Subscription:
Please send enclosed \$..... for..... issues. (12 issues for \$1.00)
I am also enclosing a voluntary contribution of \$..... to further the work of a really National Irish-American Newspaper.

Please letter name and address—Make cheques payable to HARRY SHORT.

LEARN YOUR LANGUAGE

TIR GAN TEANGA, TIR GAN ANAM.

Gaelic classes are conducted in the following places. Take advantage of these opportunities to learn your own language. A 100% Irish Republican knows and speaks his mother tongue!

GAELIC SOCIETY — Loew's Lincoln Square Theatre Arcade—Broadway, between 65th and 66th Streets — Friday evenings — 8:30. — Admission 50¢.

PHILOCELTIC SOCIETY — Central Opera House, 67th Street and Third Avenue. — Friday evenings at 8:30.

CUIMHINN AN MEANCHAIS — 666 Washington Ave. (161st St.) Bronx Wednesday evenings 8:30.

BOYCOTT *English goods and services!*
EVERY DOLLAR SPENT ON ENGLISH GOODS HELPS TO
SUPPRESS THE IRISH REPUBLIC.

**THE IRISH
REPUBLIC
IS BANNED
In IRELAND**
Mail yours to
IRELAND!

England's Greatest Defeat in the War

By CAPTAIN FRANCIS McCULLAGH
(Former International Correspondent)

(Continued from the TABLET, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

England's greatest defeat in the present war has never been recorded.

It did not take place in Norway or in Belgium or in Somaliland. It did not take place on land or sea or in the air. It took place in the minds of men, yet it is of immediate, practical, tremendous importance. American newspapers and American radio corporations have given us long and harrowing accounts of the bombing of Buckingham Palace and other events of minor importance, but they have not sent us a word about the greatest event of all, the collapse of English prestige. In Europe, in the Near East, in the Far East, and in Africa, we have witnessed during the last year the destruction of that legend of invincibility which enabled Great Britain to hold "the gorgeous East in fee" and to dominate the imagination of men.

British Prestige Once Important

People who have seen the film "The Lives of a Bengal Lancer" will realize what I mean when I speak of British prestige in the East. They will see there handfuls of resolute Anglo-Saxons, untroubled and dominated by "hordes of natives," some of whom, in times past, had gone down like a sword through the ranks of the British. They will see the British at first hand and at first hand the prestige of the British raj, the summit of its power. Those were the days when a British resident at the court of a Maharajah, the sole white man in a principality as large as New York State, would confront revolt with the fearlessness of conscious invulnerability, and quell mutiny and rebellion with a few curt words. At that time a foreign attack on British Somaliland would have brought a half-million Indian troops from Bombay to Berbera in two weeks. But, last month, not a single Sepoy crossed the Arabian Sea. Why? Because the spell is broken. British prestige in Hindustan is gone.

Disappeared Before War

It would be incorrect, however, to say that its disappearance began during the present war. It began earlier, with the Russo-Japanese war, which would never have taken place had not the British Government concluded an alliance with Japan and encouraged that country to attack Russia, then Britannia's "enemy Number One." As I observed on the spot, the defeat of white men by an Asiatic army had a bad effect on British prestige in India. It also had a bad effect, from our (English) point of view, on the victorious Japanese, who suffered from an inferiority complex up to 1905 and have suffered from swelled head ever since.

British Doublecrosses Responsible

I lived in Tokyo at a time when had I killed a native, no Japanese policeman would have dared to lay a sacrilegious hand on my shoulder, and no Japanese judge would have dared to try me. Only a constable of the British Consulate could have arrested me, and only a British consul could have tried me. That system was abolished by the British as an advance payment for the Japanese attack on Russia, but the Japanese have not been grateful. About a year ago several of the principal British mer-

chants in Japan were marched handcuffed through the streets, and in Tientsin Englishmen were stripped naked by Japanese sentries, the object in both cases being to destroy British prestige. On the demand of Tokyo, British troops are no longer maintained in Shanghai and Tientsin. This is bad enough, but the British collapse would be far greater were it not for the American support given to England. The American Fleet is now in the Pacific, menacing Japan; American marines have taken the place of the British soldiers in Shanghai. In short, the United States Government is backing up Great Britain in the Far East. Who brought about this change? The British themselves. Wishing to stop the advance of the Russians in the Far East and being unable to do so themselves, they bribed the Japanese to do it for them. The bribe was Korea, and Manchuria. Now, since Japan was a Pagan atrocity, it would never do for the High Contracting Parties to say that she was fighting for democracy, Christianity, and all those grand abstractions which Mr. Churchill is so fond of talking about; but as the reactions of liberty-loving Americans had to be taken into account, Article One of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty announced that the object of England and Japan was the preservation of the Independence of Korea. Within a few years after the belligerents signed the Treaty of Peace at Portsmouth, N. H., Korea became a Japanese province and Great Britain, afterwards so furious with Hitler for annexing Czechoslovakia, did not make the slightest protest to her Oriental ally.

Prestige Has Fallen

In Europe, British prestige has also fallen. I do not rejoice at it. I merely record the fact with the impartiality of an historian, for I hold that all the processes of contemporary history should be recorded and nothing kept back from fear of giving offense.

In Europe and America it was the Boer war which inflicted the first damage to British prestige, but here in the United States that blow seems to have been forgotten though the Press attacks made on England at that time by American newspapers were as bad as any on Hitler now. To most Americans it will probably come as a surprise to be told that, previous to the South African war, the French and Germans and Italians suffered from a decided "inferiority complex" so far as England was concerned. Whenever a British Premier threatened to send the British Fleet anywhere in Europe, Asia or Africa, England's enemies collapsed in terror. The only country which never collapsed on such occasions was the United States.

But no country collapses now, not even Italy. When the British Government solemnly warned Germany a year ago that, in case Danzig were occupied, they would come to the assistance of Poland "with all the Forces at Our Command," a shudder went through Europe, for something of the ancient fear remained. But when Poland went down like a house of cards, profane merriment took the place of fear, and the merriment increased when the same magic formula refused to work elsewhere. Finally it operated the wrong way: It inspired terror where it was meant to inspire confidence. When, just

before the Nazi swoop on Norway, the British used it to tranquilize the Norwegians, it nearly frightened them to death. "For God's sake," said one of the Oslo papers, "don't use those words. They were the very words you addressed to the Poles."

British Residents Flee From Portugal

This distrust in England's ability to protect has extended even to Portugal, our oldest ally, as the British call her, from which British residents are now fleeing as they fled from France after the Armistice. But the New York reporters who get so much information from other refugees, seem to get no information from them. Perhaps their editors think it would be well to keep the public in the dark as to crumbling of British prestige in Europe. Yet it is an important matter. What is going to happen if Franco allows German artillery to come through Spain to Ronda and Algeciras?

"I know the answer to that one," says the Intelligent Reader, "The British Fleet will have to get out of the Mediterranean by way of Suez."

But will it be able to escape that way? May not something else happen at the Suez end of the Mediterranean? The Italians are now advancing through Egypt, and if they ever succeed in entering Palestine, their arrival there will be like the arrival of a spark in a powder-magazine, for the Arabs are just ready to explode.

"But," the reader may ask, "what about that enormous British army in the Near East? There was a great deal about it in the papers six months or a year ago. Australians and New Zealanders mostly. I remember reading a grand description of their landing at Alexandria. Must have been a wonderful sight. One paper published a photograph of them."

British Reports Faked

That photograph was probably taken at Hollywood, and that enormous army was an enormous myth, otherwise the British censor would never have allowed the American correspondents to cable so much about it from London. Two months ago I met in England a gentleman who had just come from the Near East where his profession enabled him to get the best information. He laughed softly when I asked him about that Anzac army. "Strictly between ourselves," he said, "There are now only 150,000 British and Anzac soldiers in Egypt against the 300,000 of Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, and though the Anzacs are individually brave, they are useless in the mass on account of their bad discipline. They were badly disciplined when first they reached Suez, and they're worse disciplined now after eating their heads off and drinking themselves silly for the last six months. That's why they were dumped down on Egypt's burning sands instead of being brought on to France. There is also of course the Palestine Police Force, mostly consisting of the Royal Irish Constabulary and the Black-and-Tans who were so brave at shooting unarmed boys in Ireland seventeen years ago, but who may find Arabs with Mauser rifles a different proposition."

France Turns Away

"But what about that great French army in Syria? Is it a myth also?" According to my friend from the East, it is still there. But when I asked him if it will fight to maintain British rule in Palestine, his answer was a very loud and emphatic No!

The French deeply resent the tactics and cruel way in which their dismantled cruisers were destroyed by the British at Oran. They also resent the bombing of French towns, cities, ports, railways and aerodromes which the R.A.F. has been carrying out ever since; but they resent most of all the violent attacks which have since been

made on the Government of Marshal Petain by English statesmen and English newspapers. Not a word of praise is given to their noble attempt to regenerate their country; indeed it is probable that the recall of the religious Orders, the restoration of religious teaching in the schools, and the overthrow of the Grand Orient have only infuriated the Freemasons, Freethinkers, and Pink Intellectuals who have now acquired such influence at Downing Street.

Much Catholic Support Sacrificed

The result of this tactlessness is that though England started the war with a great many foreign Catholics on her side, including many Italian Catholics, she has now lost the support of most Catholics on the Continent; and the Italian Government has increased that loss by its recent promise to give the Catholic Church a strong position in the Holy Places.

"But why," asks the reader, "why was nothing said about these important matters in the radio talks we get twice a day from London and in the long dispatches which the newspapers publish morning and evening?"

Nothing was said because the matter was extremely important. Truth is the first casualty in war. During the last war, Mr. Lloyd George declared repeatedly that England had more than enough food, but after the armistice he admitted that at one time there was only food enough for eight weeks in the country. I could give you a hundred instances like this.

Truth Is Hidden

The same thing is being done now. The members of the British War Cabinet and the chiefs of England's armed forces are privately discussing worries of which they say nothing to American reporters, and if some drops of those private discussions occasionally leak out in the more exclusive London clubs, the leak is soon closed by a censorship and secret service as rigorous as that of Germany. Among those hidden worries I should put Spain; Gibraltar; Egypt; the Suez Canal; Palestine; a general insurrection against England throughout the whole Arab world from Ismailia to Haifa, from Gaza to Baghdad; and, last but not least, paralyzing disturbances engineered in London by the Communists acting on the vast hordes of homeless East Enders who have invaded the aristocratic sanctuaries of Mayfair. But behind all those worries stands like a skeleton at the feast, the greatest worry of all, the fatal loss of prestige about which I have spoken.

"Perfidious Albion"

For her loss of prestige England has only herself to blame. First she allied herself to a Pagan nation for the sake of humiliating a Christian nation, Tsarist Russia. Now she has allied herself to the Turkish Moslems and is ready to ally herself to the Godless Bolsheviks for the sake of crushing the Germans and the Italians, both of them Christian peoples even though led by lapsed Catholics. Secondly, England attacked the Boers so as to get hold of the gold mines in the Rand. Thirdly she got herself into the present war by unwarranted interference in the affairs of Eastern Europe. Had England kept clear of all foreign entanglements for the last fifty years, and devoted to the good of her humbler citizens the money she has spent on war, she would now be the greatest Power in the world after the United States.

See next month's issue
for an interesting article
"IS CHURCHILL INSANE?"
Is Your sub. paid?

Is the "Free" State **FREE?**

Read the following official proof from the U.S. Government that she is not. Note how Ireland can send a representative to America only if the King of England gives his permission.

SUPPORT THE I.R.A. IN THE WAR TO RESTORE THE IRISH REPUBLIC

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D.C.



In reply refer to
Bu 611.4131/2254

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

March 8, 1939

My dear Mr. McGarrity:

The receipt is acknowledged of your letter of February 25, 1939, in further reference to the subject of the relations between the United States and Ireland, in which you inquire whether the exchange of diplomatic representatives between the two countries is effected through His Britannic Majesty.

In reply to this question you are informed that the Irish Minister to the United States bears letters of credence from King George, which are countersigned by the Prime Minister of Ireland.

Sincerely yours,

Hubert B. Sayre

Assistant Secretary

Mr. Joseph McGarrity,
4909 Wyndfield Avenue,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-4-87 BY 8800 JBP

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Harold B. Sayre

Assistant Secretary

Mr. Joseph McGarrity,
4909 Wyncfield Avenue,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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STEPPING- STONES

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STEPPING STONES*

By SCEILG

I.—ON THE ASCENT TO THE REPUBLIC.

"In every generation the Irish people have asserted their right to national freedom and sovereignty: six times during the past three hundred years they have asserted it in arms. Standing on that fundamental right, and again asserting it in arms in the face of the world, we hereby proclaim the Irish Republic as a Sovereign, Independent State, and we pledge our lives and the lives of our comrades-in-arms to the cause of its freedom, of its welfare and of its exaltation among the nations.

"Until our arms have brought the opportune moment for the establishment of a permanent National Government, representative of the whole people of Ireland, and elected by the suffrages of all her men and women, the Provisional Government hereby constituted will administer the civil and military affairs of the Republic in trust for the people.

"We place the cause of the Irish Republic under the protection of the Most High God, Whose blessing we invoke upon our arms, and we pray that no one who serves that cause will dishonour it by cowardice, inhumanity or rapine. In this supreme hour, the Irish nation must by its valour and discipline, and by the readiness of its children to sacrifice themselves for the common good, prove itself worthy of the august destiny to which it is called."

So closes the Proclamation of the Irish Republic, Easter Week, 1916, inaugurating the struggle for national liberty, a later phase of which—culminating in the execution of the Four Martyrs of Mountjoy—we commemorate this evening. Temporary surrender came in Dublin that memorable Easter after a week's fighting which won the admiration of friend and foe and aroused anew the waning pride of our scattered race. The execution of the signatories followed, as of other leaders, young and old, and the death in action of some of the more valiant of their comrades: their names will remain forever on Ireland's martyr-roll. Despite his twenty-three wounds one of the Dublin officers survived. Yet, stricken though he was, to his initiative and his resolute will was it mainly due that the continuity of the fight was maintained; and, almost before the blood of the martyrs had grown cold, a conference was held in Banba Hall, Dublin, to consider ways and means for a new rally.

May 3rd furnished news from Cork of the heroic fight by the Kent brothers at Castlelyons, encouraged by their aged mother with a valour worthy of the mother of the Macchabees. From May 4th to May 12th the brutal executions ordered by Gen. Maxwell shocked the nation. For nine days Dublin had been without news, except that it saw hundreds of Republican prisoners deported daily to England's dungeons. When, at last, the newspapers, dated April 28th—May 5th, were published in one issue, they carried the announcement that

"the following communique was issued yesterday: Three signatories of the notice proclaiming the Irish Republic: P. H. Pearse, T. MacDonagh and T. J. Clarke, have been tried by Field General Court Martial and sentenced to death. The sentence having been duly confirmed, the three above-mentioned men were shot this morning."

The same day we read: "the following further results of the trial of Sinn Féin rebels were announced yesterday:

Convicted and sentenced to death: Joseph Plunkett, Edward Daly, Michael O'Hanrahan and William Pearse. The above were shot this morning after confirmation of the sentences by the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief.

And "the dead body of the O'Rahilly was found in Moore Lane." The following day came the intelligence: "The death sentence on John MacBride was carried out this morning."

On Tuesday, May 9th, came the further announcement:

"Sentenced to death, the sentences being carried out yesterday morning: Cornelius Colbert, Edmond Kent, Michael Mallin and J. J. Heuston."

Friday morning, May 12th, Premier Asquith arrived in Dublin and was taken straight to the Viceregal Lodge, where he conferred with Gen. Maxwell and other British instruments of despotism. That evening came the

*A Lecture delivered by J. J. O'Kelly in the City Hall, Cork, December 9th, 1939, in commemoration of the Four-Martyrs of Mountjoy.

MAHON'S
PRINTING WORKS
DUBLIN

announcement of the execution of James Connolly and Sean MacDermott as Asquith landed in the morning. On Saturday he went with Butcher Maxwell to Dublin Castle, inspected some "officers" in Trinity College, even visited Republican prisoners herded in Richmond Barracks. On Monday he appeared out of nowhere in Belfast, and had "a full and frank discussion of the situation with leading citizens." Tuesday he again spent in conference with Maxwell in Dublin, and next day he was sworn in a member of the Privy Council. On Thursday he mysteriously presented himself in Cork, interviewed the Mayor, the Assistant Bishop and others under an adequate guard, and proceeded thereafter by the Admiralty launch to Cobh, whence, that night, he went like a hero "by a sea route to Fishguard."

Back at Westminster, he unwittingly admitted the breakdown of alien government in Ireland. Thereupon Lloyd George was commissioned "to seek an agreement between the different Irish parties," and within three days had given Sir Edward Carson a secret letter urging "Ulster" not to merge in the rest of Ireland. On the strength of promises of another kind, made to John Redmond, a Nationalist Convention in Belfast agreed to temporary Partition and the suspension of the Home Rule Act then on the British Statute Book. Gradually the Welsh attorney declared openly for permanent Partition, ingeniously placing the responsibility on Premier Asquith, whom he soon ousted, and succeeded. John Redmond and John Dillon, though enraged by the betrayal, pledged their unwavering support to England during the War; and the new Premier, became the architect in turn, of an Irish Convention—to deceive the United States—of the Partition Act of 1920, the Black-and-Tan reign of terror, the Treaty so-called, and the Irish Boundary Commission.

Two organisations seeking aid for the dependents of those executed, killed, wounded, imprisoned, or deported for their part in the Easter Rising, having been amalgamated under the title of the Irish National Aid and Volunteer Dependents' Fund in the summer of 1916, the Irish race responded most generously to the Appeal issued by the new body. Meanwhile the Irish Nation League, organised in the North to resist Partition, afforded a very useful and propitious platform. Its objects included the release of all Republican prisoners, resistance to Conscription, the preservation of the national language, traditions and ideals. Its Constitution provided that no member of Parliament should be eligible for its Supreme Council or for a Divisional Council; and, if a member of the Supreme Council were elected to Parliament, he ceased to be a member of the Council. Further, every Member of Parliament was to place all payments received by him from the British Treasury in the hands of the Council, which would pay him back such sums as it might fix. Moreover, no Member of Council or of Parliament was to seek for himself or for others any position or favour from the British Government or from any of its representatives.

The bulk of the deportees in English gaols having been released by Christmas, 1916, the Irish Nation League and Sinn Féin were drawn more closely together. On my way home with Arthur Griffith from one of the preliminary meetings which eventuated in the Nation League becoming merged in Sinn Féin, I was arrested, in February, 1917, when prominent Republicans from all parts of Ireland—including the Mayors of Cork, later martyred—were rounded up and deported to various centres in England. Count Plunkett had just been selected to contest a Roscommon constituency, where he had a most striking victory. Forthwith he became the special target of the Parliamentary Party, and a National Conference which he organised met with the envenomed opposition of the Party machine.

In March, the Australian Senate, by 28 votes to 2, carried a motion demanding Home Rule for Ireland; later, an Australian Labour Conference repeated the demand. Pro-Irish feeling in the United States was also very pronounced, and citizens of the eminence of Cardinal Gibbons and Messrs. Roosevelt and Taft identified themselves with it. From most of the great cities of the world, indeed, lively expressions of sympathy with Irish liberty came on the occasion of the National Festival. Hosts of able-bodied English

slackers were whippet-racing in Ireland by this time; but public meetings and processions were prohibited here by Sir Bryan Mahon. Yet, Republican graves were decorated in Glasnevin, and the tricolour floated over the Dublin G.P.O. to celebrate the first anniversary of the Declaration of the Republic. In April, too, some 200 American Congressmen, including the speaker, cabled Lloyd George strongly urging "a settlement now of the Irish Question." Arthur Balfour visited America where, the following month, in addressing Congress, he professed a great friendship for Ireland. Bloody Balfour! About the same time, Canada declared the Irish Question must be settled.

At home, a protest against Partition was signed by 18 Catholic and 3 Protestant prelates, others adding their signatures later; and a letter by Archbishop Walsh of Dublin, denouncing Partition and expressing the fear that the country was already sold, contributed to win the Longford election for Sinn Féin, by a majority of 37. Lloyd George now proposed a scheme involving the exclusion of Six Ulster Counties for five years, and a Council of Ireland or, alternatively, an Irish Convention. Five days later he announced that the Convention would be summoned immediately. The Convention was rejected by Sinn Féin, an attitude in which they were soon joined by the Gaelic League; but the Catholic Hierarchy accepted the invitation to appoint delegates. We next find Lloyd George ostentatiously awaiting at Wootton Heath the echo of the explosion which was to signalise a new Allied offensive in Flanders. Major William Redmond, M.P., lost his life in that onset, leaving a Parliamentary vacancy in Clare, while Capt. James Craig and the loquacious bigots of "Ulster" remained comfortably at home.

On Sunday, June 10th, Inspector Mills met his death through a blow of a hurley at a Republican meeting in Beresford Place, Dublin, and Count Plunkett, Cathal Brugha and others were arrested. Arthur Balfour returned from the United States and was replaced there by Lord Northcliffe, who had made sympathetic references to Ireland—to get the ear of America. T. P. O'Connor and Richard Hazelton also crossed the Atlantic, incidentally to advocate the cause of the Allies. On June 18th, the Irish Republican prisoners arrived home from England, in response to persistent clamour for their release. Following a Sinn Féin demonstration in Cork towards the end of the month the military were called out. Already there was excitement over the Clare election, with Eamonn de Valera as the Republican candidate.

At Scariff on the 1st July, Mr. de Valera demanded "complete and absolute separation, a free and independent Irish Republic." Later, at a rally in Killaloe, the Republican candidate firmly repeated that "the Sinn Féin claim was for complete independence and separation from England. It was supported by nine-tenths of the Irish people, and, if Unionists did not come in on their own side, they would have to go under."

The *Freeman's Journal* next complained of efforts to wreck the Irish Convention which, it admitted,

"Sinn Féin honestly declined to touch unless it was elected on manhood suffrage, was free to deal with the question of setting up an independent Republic totally separate from the British Empire, and was given a pledge by the British Government that the minority would be compelled, by force if necessary, to accept the decision of the majority of such a Convention."

In a few days the *Freeman* added, editorially: "East Clare has declared for revolution by an overwhelming majority—" of 2,795. The successful candidate on returning from his triumph in Clare said, in reply to Orangemen hypocritically calling for conscription—as they again pretended to do at the outbreak of the present war:

"We are not going to fight for the blood-stained Union Jack; we are not going to fight so that we might help England to crush other nations; we are not going to fight so that we might put England in a position to crush her trade rival, Germany. I do not believe in mincing matters, and would say further that, if Ulster stood in the way of our attaining Irish freedom, Ulster should be coerced. Why shouldn't it?"

The death of Pat O'Brien, M.P., at this juncture, created a Parliamentary vacancy in Kilkenny. Towards the end of the month, William T. Cosgrave was chosen as Republican candidate. In the course of the election campaign

the annual Oireachtas of the Gaelic League, held this time in Waterford, afforded the opportunity for a joyous reunion of released prisoners and old comrades, who overflowed at its close into the election area:

"Kilkenny has followed Clare in repudiating the policy of a constitutional settlement of our secular quarrels with Great Britain and in declaring uncompromisingly for an Irish Republic," said the *Freeman's Journal* in despair, August 11th.

"We will fight against England until we have the same government as other free nations have," declared the successful candidate. "Holding up the Sinn Féin flag, Mr. de Valera called for 'three cheers for the Irish Republic,' and they were heartily given."

Eoin MacNeill, speaking in Derry in September, said Gen. Maxwell had visited him in Arbour Hill and asked him to make a statement, which he declined to do. Major Price then visited him, and said his life would be spared on condition that he made a statement implicating John Dillon and Joseph Devlin. The following Sunday at Omagh, Eamonn de Valera said:

"If Orangemen are Irishmen they will come into this movement; but, if they still continue to be the tools of England and the English garrison in Ireland, we must make up our minds to fight them. . . . But we say to them now: 'Come into our movement as your forefathers did in '98; be a part of the Irish nation; and, though you have been planted in the land inhabited by the ancient Irish people, we are ready to forget that and, if you are men, you won't ask us to forget any more.'"

Towards the end of September the 26th session of the Irish Convention was held in Cork, and Sir Horace Plunkett, excusing the secrecy of its whole proceedings, hypocritically said:

"I confess the Convention made me hope as I never hoped before that I should live to see that change of heart out of which alone a real new Ireland can be born. At the worst, we shall have gradually narrowed the differences which keep Irishmen apart. At the best, over the wide field of our labours, Irishmen of the North and of the South will continue to meet and, in the larger patriotism, say to one another: 'My country is thy country' and, in the larger charity: 'My God is thy God'!"

That morning, news of the tragic death of Thomas Ashe had shocked the nation. Next day the Irish Convention adjourned in Cork to have a luncheon at sea, with an American warship as escort, and there Plunkett renewed his nauseating platitudes. As the remains of Tom Ashe were being removed that night from the Mater Hospital to the pro-Cathedral, British military lorries burst into the vast cortege at Dorset Street, affording a pungent foretaste of subsequent Black-and-Tan methods. Most Rev. Dr. Fogarty sent a public protest against the killing of the young patriot and the slow doing to death of his comrades.

"But their deaths will sanctify them in the eyes of Ireland and surround their heartless torturers with inextinguishable hatred and ignominy," His Lordship added that "the system of treating Irish political prisoners was a disgrace to civilisation."

The Ashe funeral was as impressive as any of the historic funerals of Ireland's patriot dead. In a long and detailed letter, Dr. Sigerson threw the whole blame for the Mountjoy tragedy on the judges who sentenced the prisoners and on the jailors.

A proposed Redistribution of Seats Bill involving the manipulation of constituency boundaries was resented by the Irish Party about this time as a kind of anti-climax to the Irish Convention. Unceasing efforts were being made also to drive a wedge between the Gaelic League and the Republican movement. The Sinn Féin Ard-Fheis towards the end of October repudiated the right of England to rule or to exercise authority in Ireland, and declared its aim to be to secure the international recognition of Ireland as an Irish Republic. "Having secured that status, the Irish people might by referendum freely choose their own form of government,"—the tail being an ill-advised concession to the vacillation of Arthur Griffith and of others not then suspect. But Cathal Brugha in proposing a Constitution for the organisation firmly said:

"What we seek is the sovereign independence of Ireland. A challenge has been thrown out by Lloyd George, who is reported to have said that the sovereign independence of Ireland could not be tolerated. These are the people who, we are told, are out for the freedom of small nationalities. This is the gentleman who has proclaimed to the world that he has left it to the Irish people to devise a scheme for working out their own regeneration. And, though having made that statement, he now comes forward and says that the sovereign independence of Ireland cannot be tolerated. Are you going to allow a gentleman who has been referred to as a Welsh adventurer to suggest that we are to remain a slave nation for all time? I rather fancy not, or ye would not be here to-day."

"This suggested Constitution has been passed unanimously by the Provisional Committee of Sinn Féin. It took three nights to agree on it finally. There is no denying that in this Sinn Féin movement, as in similar movements in all countries, there are different shades of opinion. Notwithstanding that, we are united on this point—that we stand henceforward for an Irish Republic. And we believe that the Republic can be achieved by the weapon of the suggested Constitution."

Eamonn de Valera, in acknowledging his election as President of the organisation, said next day:

"The Constitution of the new movement which you have adopted says this organisation of Sinn Féin aims at securing the international recognition of Ireland as an independent Irish Republic. That is what I stand for. I said in East Clare that my election was a monument to the dead. I regard my unanimous election here as a monument to the heroic dead, and this is the *post factum* proof that they were right."

Speaking of the clauses of the proposed Constitution which reserved to the people the right—after the status of a Republic had been achieved—to choose their own form of government, Mr. de Valera said further:

"There is no contemplation in it of having a Monarchy, in which the Monarch would be of the House of Windsor,"—one almost already heard the gods exclaim: "We must not quench the royal hopes of the Man of Destiny!" He concluded in the strident tone of another and more ardent Tone: "We say it is necessary to be united under the flag under which we are going to fight for our freedom—the flag of the Irish Republic. We have nailed that flag to the mast; we shall never lower it. I ask you to salute that flag nailed to the mast, which we can never lower,—to salute the flag and, in Grattan's words, to say: *Esio perpetua*!"

Within a couple of days came further significant reference to an Irish Boundary Commission for the Redistribution of Parliamentary constituencies, while England took control of £22,000,000 of Irish money through a "Banking Invasion." Preaching in St. Francis Xavier's Church, Upper Gardiner Street, Dublin, the last Sunday in October, Fr. Donovan, S.J., said that to make a revolution justifiable, the following conditions are necessary:

1. That the Government is so oppressive that men of conscience and level-headed men will not admit it as endurable.
2. That, before rising, you must see that the conditions under which you are suffering are worse than the evils that would arise from insurrection.
3. That there are no other means of redress except by force of arms; and
4. That there is a well-grounded hope of success.

The sermon clearly indicated the problem of the hour. The Redistribution Bill before the British Parliament continued to create unrest in Ireland as likely to be unfair to Ulster Nationalists, and to prejudice the findings of the Irish Convention, whose proceedings were still private. Speaking at the ensuing Manchester Martyrs' Commemoration in the Mansion House, Dublin, Eamonn de Valera, now recognised as leading spokesman of the Republic, asked:

"Were it not for England, would it be necessary to defend this country? England succeeded in getting a number of Irishmen to believe that they were fighting for the freedom of Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine. . . . If this country is a military necessity to England, Germany can as well claim that Belgium is a military necessity to her. Aye . . . and say the Vosges Mountains in Alsace-Lorraine are necessary to Germany. . . . We do not want to see Belgium enslaved; we want to see Belgium as free as we want Ireland to be."

Speaking at Dundalk, Sunday, December 2nd, 1917, he said further:

"I have here the first Constitution of the Irish Volunteers, adopted on the 25th October, 1914, at their first Convention; and one of the paragraphs of the Declaration of Policy says the object of the Volunteers is to secure and maintain the rights and liberties common to all the people of Ireland. It is still to-day the policy of the Irish Volunteers, and it is because it is the policy of the Irish Volunteers that I say I would have no hesitation whatever in signing that document to-morrow."

In a long letter to the *Freeman's Journal* three days later, he referred to John Dillon's speeches as "tiresomely full of the divine right of parties and leaders;" and, speaking at Midleton, he said, as reported, December 18th: "The policy of Sinn Féin is to secure for Ireland international recognition as an Irish Republic—a nation as independent as France or Germany."

Early in 1918 the Pope noted President Wilson's plan for Open Diplomacy with special approval; the British Command was held at fault for Italy's failure; Russia was completely out of the war; Sinn Féin was taking steps to conserve Ireland's food supply; the Belfast ship-building yards were extended to cope with the war work arising out of the wholesale sinking of British shipping—even England took to the building of concrete ships in her dire need, and so Lloyd George told England's Trade Unionists

that the people must now go on or go under. Speaking in the Dublin Mansion House in support of the National Aid Fund on January 19th, 1918, Eamonn de Valera quoted John Redmond as having said in Chicago in 1886:

"The principle embodied in the Irish movement is just the same principle which was the salt of every Irish movement for the last seven centuries, the principle of rebellion against the rule of strangers, the principle which Eoghan Ruadh O'Neill vindicated at Benburb, which animated Tone and Fitzgerald, and for which Emmet sacrificed his life." Yes, Mr. de Valera commented: "Irishmen trusted John Redmond in the past because they believed he meant these things. He was not John Redmond of the hundred surrenders then. He was not John slithering on his knees backwards before Carsoff. . . . The people of Ireland who are at present standing by John Redmond did not want to be regarded as turncoats by deserting their leader. Let them remember they are not deserting their leader: their leader has deserted them." How the same cap fits successive leaders!

Three days later he wrote in a long public letter: "We have no enemy but England, and England will be our enemy until she renounces her usurpation." At this time Sir Edward Carson, manifestly in obedience to the Ulster Unionist Council, resigned his seat in the British Cabinet so that he could take an independent stand on the findings of the Irish Convention. Towards the end of the month Eamonn de Valera, speaking at Bessbrook in the course of the Armagh election, said:

"The Unionists of the North must make up their minds as to whether they will be the British garrison or be Irishmen. If they are content to be the British garrison, we have only one thing to do, and that is not to try and conciliate them. You have seen the effect of conciliation in 'Ulster's' attitude towards the Convention. . . . The Unionists are a rock on the road. . . . We must make up our minds not to be peddling with the rock. We must, if necessary, blast it out of our path."

The collapse of Russia enabled the Germans to transfer 75 new Divisions to the Western front at that juncture, and the Allies' great problem now was: "Where will the German blow fall?" Devastating air raids fairly terrorised London. Lloyd George appealed to the Colonies for aid, but it was pointed out that Australia's casualties, for example, already numbered some 43,330 killed, and 116,150 wounded. The Redistribution of Seats' Bill passed the Lords early in February. Speaking at Letterkenny on the 9th of that month, Mr de Valera said:

"Ulster's case was the case of a robber coming into another man's house and taking a room in it as his own. . . . John Redmond had become a Unionist of the Unionists, and the Ulster Orangemen were a hanged sight more Sinn Féiners than Mr. Redmond was."

Countless Allied ships were being sunk, and the aerial bombardment of London continued. Diarmuid Lynch commandeered a drove of fat pigs on their way to the North Wall for export on the 22nd; and by the end of the month Germany attacked the whole Allied line, American and Portuguese troops suffering severely.

John Redmond was reported seriously ill, March 6th; next day his death was announced; within a week John Dillon was chosen to succeed him. Air raids on London towards the middle of the month were followed by similar attacks on Paris, which, by the 25th, was bombarded by the famous gun, Big Bertha, at a range of 72 miles. At this stage Germany, with half-a-million men on the British front, took 16,000 prisoners and 200 guns; next drove the whole Allied line far back, the British now losing 45,000 prisoners, and the Irish fighting rearguard actions to cover the British retreat. On the 27th, British, French and Americans are reported fighting side by side, the first substantial evidence that the American troops, who were "at fighting point" in February, 1917, were co-operating in France, although war had been declared since the middle of the previous April—practically for twelve months. With the Germans only 11 miles from Amiens, Marshal Haig shrieked; and Lloyd George squealed in a message to the United States towards the end of the month:

"French and British are buoyed up with the knowledge that the great Republic of the West will neglect no effort which can hasten its ships and troops to Europe," he cabled. "Attacked by an immense superiority of German troops, our army has been forced to retire."

Not long subsequently, some 20,000 British prisoners and 200 guns were taken by the Germans, apart from 50 British officers and 3,000 men who, like true Boys of the Bulldog Breed, laid down their arms, and so Haig reported:

"With our backs to the wall, and believing in the justice of our cause, each one of us must fight to the end. The enemy's objects are to separate us from the French, take the Channel ports and destroy the British army." He might have added: "Every English ship afloat is under orders to stand ready, steam up, to bring our fleeing troops back from the ports of France."

April 1st, the application of conscription to Ireland was considered by the British Cabinet, and Lloyd George again appealed to the Dominions: anti-conscription riots in Quebec were Canada's answer. Next day Gen. Hubert Gough, noted in connection with the Curragh Revolt, was relieved of his command on the Western front in connection with the German breakthrough; but the British troops were said to have withstood the German battering-ram. Dublin and Waterford now led in the protest against compulsory military service, which, it was intimated, Lloyd George proposed to introduce without delay.

April 10th, the Catholic Hierarchy issued a protest against this threatened conscription. Two days later the text of the Bill showed that all males in England between 18 and 51 were liable to compulsory military service, and it passed the Commons next day. That day, too, the Report, rather the reports, of the Irish Convention saw the light. Northern delegates would let Southern Ireland have Home Rule on condition that there was "a clean cut" of Ulster! It was nothing less than a national humiliation that, at an estimated cost of £20,000, such a mockery as that Convention could have been staged for eleven months in Dublin, Cork and Belfast, with practically no report except bald announcements that the members had met, considered some matters, and adjourned,—leaving the Irish people entirely in the dark, whereas the Chairman paid frequent surreptitious visits to London to report to Lloyd George. The Secretary, in the grand manner of the British, was rewarded with a peerage.

April 15th, the Lord Mayor of Dublin summoned a 'Conference representing the different political parties; and delegates from Sinn Féin, Labour and the supporters of John Dillon and William O'Brien respectively, met three days later, in the Mansion House. It was unanimously decided to open a National Fund and submit Ireland's case to the nations. The following national pledge was taken at every church door in the land:

"Denying the right of the British Government to enforce Compulsory Service on this country, we solemnly pledge ourselves, one to another, to resist Conscription by the most effective means at our disposal."

Forthwith the country was united as never before to meet this menace; and the enemy was quite alive to the people's determination by the end of the month.

On May Day came the Chief Secretary's resignation. In a week the Viceroy, Lord Wimborne, was replaced by Lord French. Edward Shortt became Chief Secretary, but Walter Long, a bigoted ex-Chief Secretary, was to direct Irish policy. Almost immediately a proclamation was issued by Lord French on the plea that "certain subjects of His Majesty the King, domiciled in Ireland, have conspired to enter into, and have entered into, treasonable communications with the German enemy." Forthwith, a hundred leading Republicans were rounded up and deported to England. They included Count Plunkett, Eamonn de Valera, Joe MacGuinness and William Cosgrave—elected representatives of the people,—Arthur Griffith, just selected to contest a vacancy in Cavan, Mrs. Clarke, Madame Gonne MacBride and Countess Marckievicz. A German air raid on England, causing 200 casualties in London alone, was Germany's prompt reply to the alleged "German Plot," of which Lloyd George in a lame explanation failed to give any evidence whatever. It is true that Joseph Dowling landed on the coast of Clare, was arrested, and taken to London; but he was never charged with complicity in a German plot. At this crisis, the whole people, particularly the plain people, stood up to Conscription, as the heroic men and women, now fighting in England have done again. To them it is due that the British people, the British Dominions and the whole world see clearly that there is still an Irish problem at the heart of the Empire, and hence do the Dominions repudiate British conscription.

Early in June, Sir James Campbell, later Lord Glenavy, became Lord Chancellor. The alien machine seemed again complete; but Lord French, faced by an unflinching people's will, forthwith issued such a relatively tame appeal for voluntary Irish recruits that even the *Freeman's Journal* declared conscription was already dead. Soon afterwards seven prominent Irish Republicans were arrested in Australia, because "they planned to send volunteers to fight for Irish liberty." Arthur Griffith, despite unworthy opposition on the part of the Dillonites, was elected for Cavan by a majority of 1,204. Dublin Castle continued to exercise its despotism against a people growing more resolute every day. But Germany, which at the time of the deportations showed every prospect of winning the war, now evinced growing signs of exhaustion as the United States sent division after division of its promised three million men to the rescue of the quaking Allies. And so, on the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month came the Armistice, duly followed by a crushing peace for the Central Powers. The General Election here at the end of the year eliminated the Irish Parliamentary Party from the national life, and gave the Republicans a representation exceeding 70 per cent. of all Ireland's Deputies—a grateful country's appreciation of the resolute men who had defeated conscription.

II.—ON THE ROCK OF THE REPUBLIC.

The newly-elected representatives of the Irish people, as far as they were free, assembled in the Mansion House, Dublin, January 21st, 1919, at what was one of the most inspiring gatherings in Ireland's history. The Declaration of Independence, unanimously adopted by Dáil Éireann at that inaugural meeting, had these two clauses:

Whereas the Irish Republic was proclaimed in Dublin on Easter Sunday, 1916, by the Irish Republican Army acting on behalf of the Irish people: Now, therefore, we, the elected representatives of the ancient Irish people in National Parliament assembled, do, in the name of the Irish Nation, ratify the establishment of the Irish Republic, and pledge ourselves and our people to make this declaration effective by every means at our command.

The document, having been approved, Cathal Brugha, who presided, and spoke entirely in Irish, said:

"You understand from what has been asserted in this Declaration that we are now done with England. Let the world know it, and let those who are concerned bear it seriously in mind."

In the beginning of February, Eamonn de Valera was rescued from Lincoln Gaol, and remained for some time out of reach of the sleuth-hounds in England. March 6th, Piaras MacCana, T.D., died a deportee in Gloucester Gaol. That night it was announced at Westminster that Irish deportees and Irish political prisoners in England would be released forthwith. It was decided then to give Eamonn de Valera a public welcome at the city gates in Dublin. But all meetings were instantly proclaimed, and armed forces were drafted into the city; so the public reception was cancelled at Mr. de Valera's request. He was present at the second session of Dáil Éireann, April 1st, and elected *Príomh-Aire*. A week later, at the Sinn Féin Ard-Fheis, the following pledge was unanimously adopted for local elections:

"I hereby pledge my allegiance to the Irish Republic and I promise to work for its universal recognition."

Early in May a special session of Dáil Éireann publicly welcomed three delegates from the United States who came to press on President Wilson in Paris Ireland's claim to representation at the Peace Conference. The Greater Ireland beyond the Seas was wide awake. On June 6th, the United States' Senate, with one dissentient, passed the following resolution:—

"The Senate of the United States earnestly requests the American Peace Commission at Versailles to endeavour to secure for Eamonn de Valera, Arthur Griffith and George Noble Count Plunkett a hearing before the Peace Conference in order that they may present the case of Ireland. And further, the Senate of the United States expresses its sympathy with the aspirations of the Irish people for a Government of their own choice."

In the second week of June, 1919, President de Valera unexpectedly landed in the United States, having nominated Arthur Griffith as President-Substitute in his absence. At the ensuing session of the Dáil, June 17th,

it was decided to establish Arbitration Courts, a Consular Service, and a Commission of Inquiry into Ireland's industrial resources. Two days later three trustees were appointed for a Dáil Éireann National Loan, among them being the Most Rev. Dr. Fogarty, Bishop of Killaloe. At the fifth session, opening August 19th, a scheme was submitted for a Land Bank, which was soon inaugurated. Next day, Cathal Brugha, in the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, brought forward a motion to the effect that every Deputy, every officer of the Dáil, and every member of the army must swear the following Oath of Allegiance:

I,..... do hereby swear (or affirm) that I do not and shall not yield a voluntary support to any pretended Government, authority or power within Ireland hostile and inimical thereto, and I do further swear (or affirm) that to the best of my knowledge and ability I will support and defend the Government of the Irish Republic, which is Dáil Éireann, against all enemies, foreign and domestic, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, and that I take this obligation freely and without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion. So help me, God.

Terence MacSwiney seconded the motion; it was strongly supported by Arthur Griffith, and adopted. In due course, the Irish Volunteers became the Army of the Republic, and decided to take the Oath, though not without persistent opposition from certain sources.

Meanwhile Eamonn de Valera had inaugurated his campaign in the United States. "From to-day," he stated, June 23rd, "I am in America as the official head of the Republic established by the will of the Irish people in accordance with the principles of self-determination." Soon it was officially announced there that

"The Republic of Ireland has decided to raise a Loan of which the American quota is ten million dollars. . . . President de Valera will issue in the name of Ireland an engraved signed bond-certificate. . . . exchangeable for one Gold Coupon of the Republic of Ireland, upon the international recognition of the Republic."

Public boards in all parts of the country soon decided to give allegiance to Dáil Éireann, Government of the Republic. The following resolution, promptly passed by the Dublin Corporation, will serve as an illustration:

"That this Council of the elected representatives of the City of Dublin hereby acknowledges the authority of Dáil Éireann as the duly elected Government of the Irish people, and undertakes to give effect to all decrees duly promulgated by the said Dáil Éireann insofar as the same affects this Council. And that copies of the resolution be transmitted to the Governments of Europe and to the President and Chairman of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America."

It is hardly necessary to emphasise here that no one, friend or foe, entertained the slightest doubt at this stage that the Republic was not merely the ideal, but the recognised governmental system of the overwhelming majority of the people. So frequently had this been repeated without qualification by the authorised spokesmen of the national organisation that the exercise of the choice suggested by the Sinn Féin Constitution—of setting up some other form of government after the international recognition of the Irish Republic—seemed as remote as Tibb's Eve, and had practically passed out of the public memory. Then, suddenly, and without authority from the Government at home—entirely without their knowledge even—President de Valera, on the 20th February, 1920, gave an interview to the New York correspondent of the *Westminster Gazette* in which he referred to what is known as the Platt Amendment—at whose instigation it would be very interesting to know:

"The United States by the Monroe Doctrine," he said, "made provision for its security without depriving the Latin Republics of the South of their independence and their life. The United States safeguarded itself from the possible use of the island of Cuba as a base for an attack by a foreign Power. . . . Why does not Britain make a stipulation like this to safeguard herself against foreign attack as the United States did with Cuba? Why doesn't Britain declare a Monroe Doctrine for the two neighbouring islands? The people of Ireland, so far from objecting, would co-operate with their whole soul."

This shows that the de Valera outlook had little in common with Irish tradition; for Ireland had a spiritual empire almost a thousand years before America was well discovered and when Cuba was little better than a remote sandbank. His interview escaped attention in Ireland owing to the disturbed state of the times—nor has his scheme ever been advocated since,—but the Dáil in a generous spirit of loyalty and comradeship upheld him as the mouthpiece of the Republic abroad, and so shielded him against his critics.

The machinery of the British Government was completely disorganised in Ireland by this time, and the Black-and-Tans and kindred murder gangs were the only instruments remaining to English tyranny. Tomás MacCurtain, Commandant of the Cork Brigade and Mayor of the City, was assassinated on the night of March 19th, 1920. A Cork jury brought in a verdict of wilful murder against Lloyd George, Lord French, Ian MacPherson and three Inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary for his assassination. His dual office was soon filled by Terence MacSwiney. In ten days the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, came up for Second Reading at Westminster, but no Irish representative identified himself with it. It is noteworthy, however, that on May 18th, Sir Edward Carson intimated that his Carrion Crows wanted to get six of the nine counties of Ulster because, as he clumsily said:

"If we were saddled with these other three counties, you would bring in from these three counties into the Northern Province an additional 260,000 Roman Catholics." Callously he went on: "the inclusion of the six counties only would bring under the jurisdiction of the North of Ireland Parliament 820,000 Protestants out of 890,000 in the whole Province. On the other hand, while you leave out 70,000 Protestants who are in these three counties, you would bring in from these three counties into the Northern Province an additional 260,000 Roman Catholics—and they might swamp the Protestant Parliament for a Protestant people. So the Carrion Crows abandoned the 70,000 Loyalists to the tender mercies of Southern Ireland."

On July 17th, the Dáil Loan was closed in Ireland, having been over-subscribed by £40,000. At that session of the Dáil, it was decided to send a message to President de Valera, who had already got into serious friction in America, to the effect that

"Dáil Éireanna . . . expresses complete satisfaction with the work you have performed, and relies with confidence upon the great American nation to accord recognition to the Republic of Ireland, now in fact and in law established."

The message was signed by Arthur Griffith as Substitute-President and by myself as Chairman.

August 12th, 1920, Terence MacSwiney was arrested. His fast unto death in Brixton prison elevated the Irish cause in the eyes of the world to an eminence it can hardly ever hope to reach again. His dying request that he be buried in the uniform of a soldier of the Irish Republic has eternally transformed that garb into the habit of a martyr. When his remains were kidnapped from Euston and conveyed from Holyhead to Cork in a British warship, Ireland was indeed confronted with a reign of terror. What England's murder gang left undone here, her interlopers encompassed more effectively. Their shrewdest move perhaps, was, to seize a few gullible men, who had reached widely varying degrees of prominence in the Republican movement for one reason or another or no valid reason at all, and confine them in the infirmary of Mountjoy Gaol where, I was subsequently assured by reliable witnesses, they had access to each other late and early and visits from agents of the alien Government. In a volume entitled "The Irish Republic," and referred to, in a Preface by Mr. de Valera, as "a complete and authoritative record" of its history—although a whole lecture would be required to correct and clear up its inaccuracies and omissions—we find this statement in reference to the period in question, and it is typical of the whole work:

"Arthur Griffith, Acting President of the Republic, and Prof. Eoin MacNeill were arrested on November 26th. President de Valera was then at the climax of his labours in the United States. Michael Collins became Acting President. Arthur Griffith might have been expected to nominate, as his successor in office, Cathal Brugha, but Michael Collins was Head of the I.R.B. According to the Fenian tradition, the head of the Brotherhood was the real head of the whole movement and of the Revolutionary Government. Thus Collins was merely succeeding officially to the position which was already accorded him secretly by the I.R.B."

This statement, except for the opening detail, is as far from the facts as any such statement could well be. On the arrest of Arthur Griffith, I, as Chairman of the Dáil, presided at more than one Cabinet meeting. I remember one afternoon—as inclement an evening as I can recall—as I wrapped myself in raincoat, cap and leggings to get from Glasnevin to a meeting of the Ministry in a private house in Drumcondra, a friend, who is now, I regret, a Free State Deputy, rushed in to tell me he had just been speaking to a lady who had visited Mountjoy that moment and assured him that authorised persons from Dublin Castle had been there to see certain

prisoners, and that peace was at hand. As I walked down Whitworth Road at the back of Mountjoy four Black-and-Tan lorries came sweeping up. Despite the weather the third stopped to scrutinise me, and the fourth; but seeing, no doubt, that I was a harmless old man, they soon proceeded on their way.

I presided at the Cabinet meeting; but, so little did we heed such rumours at the time that I didn't even mention what I had heard from Mountjoy. The Secretary produced a letter brought from the prison by Arthur Griffith's solicitor. In it the imprisoned Substitute-President nominated Cathal Brugha to fill his place; in the event of Cathal being unable to act, he nominated Austin Stack; and, should Austin Stack not consent, then Michael Collins. Cathal would not act: his army work engaged all his thoughts and all his energy; and, as he pointed out, he had already been President. Austin could not act: he was pulling down the citadels of alien law; setting up Republican Courts, and organising Republican police. "Come, Micheál," I said to the third nominee; "sit into this chair, and we'll all do our best to help you." "As no one else will," he answered, "I suppose I must." We transacted our business and, as I helped Cathal into his heavy coat before he got on his bicycle to ride away, his gun dropped on the floor. "If you meet the Black-and-Tans!" I suggested in Irish. "If I do not pass them on suffrance," he replied, in Irish, as usual, "I am always ready to fight my way through."

Miss Macardle in "The Irish Republic," says further on this matter:

"Dr. Clune visited Lloyd George in London on December 1st,—five days after the arrest of Griffith, be it noted. "He found him willing to consider a truce, crossed to Ireland, and saw Arthur Griffith in Mountjoy Gaol, December 3rd. There, terms were drafted in consultation with other Republican prisoners and, at their suggestion, were shown by Dr. Clune to Michael Collins on the following day. Griffith and Collins were willing to advise the Dáil to agree to a truce on terms which would not involve a surrender of arms." Who asked Dr. Clune to visit Lloyd George?

The "other Republican prisoners" referred to here as taken into consultation included the late Eamonn Duggan and Michael Staines, men of no acumen whatever in the domain of serious diplomacy. Even Griffith and MacNeill, though experienced and educated, utterly lacked the fibre to conduct international negotiations with firmness, and this development in the prison should never have been entertained or tolerated. A truce was aimed at in quarters least suspect, and intriguers tried to throw the blame for hitches that arose on Fr. Michael O'Flanagan. To Ireland's detriment, as I think, Cope of the Castle had already become too familiar with certain Republican Deputies, although there were others of them he could never reach. I do not care to dwell on the results. Before the younger people here to-night have reached my age they will have realised that nothing is more distasteful to a public man than adverse criticism of former comrades,—especially of comrades who have passed away.

Cork city was burned down by Black-and-Tans on the night of December 11th, and England, of course, tried to make its burning appear to be the work of Sinn Féiners, as she had sought to saddle Sinn Féiners with the assassination of Lord Mayor MacCurtain. Some days later, Canon Magner and Timothy Crowley were shot dead near Dunmanway by Auxiliaries from Macroom. President de Valera was back in Ireland Christmas Day.

Early in the New Year the Dáil was convened, but at the last moment the President was advised by Cabinet colleagues not to attend. As a matter of fact, we all narrowly escaped arrest. The Deputies, however, did not wish to disperse without hearing the returned President's report, so he attended a meeting later. Some time subsequently there was a very full meeting of the Ministry at the house of Mrs. Humphreys, Ballsbridge. Negotiations being already afoot, it was decided unanimously that there be no conference with Lloyd George except in a neutral country—and France was regarded as mutually acceptable. Everybody seemed hard as granite.

The night following the assassination of the Mayor, ex-Mayor and another citizen of Limerick, I was again arrested, and so was not able to attend the next meeting of the Dáil. Nor was Cathal Brugha. The Reign

of Terror was intensified until the world-wide horror it evoked brought sympathy and support for the Irish sufferers from all quarters, Pope Benedict XV, even, sending a very generous subscription. Ultimately it brought the blush of shame to callous England's cheeks, so that English prelates of all denominations, the press of all shades of opinion, professional and public men, politicians of all parties—even the brothers Cecil—denounced their Government's tyranny, and clamoured for order.

The Partition Act coming into operation early in May, elections were held in the North and South before the end of the month. The Southern Deputies were returned unopposed. King George coming to open the Northern Parliament, from which Republicans and Nationalists absented themselves, hastened back to England in the alarm aroused by the demonstration of armed force for his protection in Belfast. In Dublin the attempted opening proved abortive, and the Custom House—headquarters of the alien Local Government and Taxation departments,—was burned down forthwith. Released about this time I was astonished at the efforts made, mainly by clergymen, to get me into contact with Messrs. Cope, Smuts and other agents of England, and even more astounded to find a Conference with Unionists called for the 4th July in the Mansion House, with every indication that it would eventuate in a delegation to London. Miss MacArdle emphasises more, probably, than she realised in stating in "The Irish Republic" that, at that juncture

"The President made his headquarters at the Dublin Mansion House. There he was joined by Arthur Griffith, released from Mountjoy. Presently Robert Barton was released. . . . Eoin MacNeill, Eamonn Duggan and Michael Staines were also released immediately, but 34 members of Dáil Éireann were prisoners still."

Gen. Smuts arrived from London on the morrow. His evasive movements on landing were worthy of his mission and its sponsors.

While the Mansion House Conference was in progress we were summoned to an afternoon meeting of the Ministry at the house of Madame O'Rahilly. After some time, the Secretary produced a note, a couple of lines of which were written in ink by the President, who regretted he could not leave the Conference, but Arthur Griffith would come in his stead! Arthur Griffith pencilled a few lines more to say they found he could not attend either. Asking for an explanation of the departure from the earlier unanimous decision not to attend a Conference in the enemy's house in London,—to which the Mansion House Conference seemed a preliminary—and getting no satisfactory answer, I, although expected automatically to preside, protested very emphatically and walked away from the meeting.

The delegation went to London, July 14th, a truce having been arranged in the meantime. Mr. de Valera repeatedly met Lloyd George alone in London, and the Premier's proposals proved so utterly unsatisfactory that the Conference all but broke down. On returning to Dublin President de Valera, addressing a multitude from the Mansion House said: "As the Lord Mayor has told you, this is not a time for talk. We have learned one lesson in Ireland for the last couple of years, and that is that it is by acts and not by talk a nation will achieve its freedom. I don't want, therefore, to set a bad example by starting speech-making. If we act in the future as we have acted for the last couple of years, we will never have to talk about freedom, for we will have it." Lloyd George's proposals were sent later to Dublin Castle, and thence to the Mansion House, where a full meeting of the Ministry was held the following Sunday afternoon. It was a meeting to be remembered. The President sat at the head of a long table looking out on Dawson Street, Cathal Brugha at its foot. On the President's left, at the head of the table, Arthur Griffith and Joe MacDonagh; along the side of the table, but sitting well back on a long lounge, Austin Stack, Robert Barton and Erskine Childers; at the end of that lounge, on a seat partly facing the President, John MacNeill, who was joined later by Richard Mulcahy—to sound the defeatist note in due time. Behind Cathal Brugha on another lounge, myself and Countess Marckievicz directly facing the President; on the left of the Countess on another seat, partly facing the

President, Michael Collins, who came in a little late, and Kevin O'Higgins; next them, along the other side of the table but well back also, Ernest Blythe, whose figure alone has become somewhat obscure to my vision, William Cosgrave and Count Plunkett, between whom and the President sat the Secretary, Diarmuid O'Hegarty.

Great part of the President's opening discourse referred to my own attitude at Madame O'Rahilly's, which evidently had been fully reported to him. He then asked the Secretary to read the Lloyd George proposals and the draft reply. That done, he said he would ask everyone's opinion individually in the order in which they were seated, and so called upon Arthur Griffith—"though indeed," he added, "the draft is largely your own."

"It represents my views fully," Arthur returned.

Joseph MacDonagh "could not, of course, give a considered opinion"; but his criticism, as far as it went, was keen.

Austin Stack, evidently displeased that he had gone to London, said he was dissatisfied with the whole situation, and more than anxious that we could get back to the old position.

Robert Barton repeated objections he had expressed in London, where he had said the President could not be the bearer of such proposals to Ireland: his dissatisfaction was very manifest and his criticism searching.

Erskine Childers discussed the matter at considerable length in close detail, and was very hostile to the offer.

John MacNeill, on the other hand, welcomed it as a far better offer than he had ever hoped for: it would be short-sighted and unwise not to give it the most sympathetic consideration.

I, when my turn came, could not help feeling that the President's opening remarks referred in great part to myself. I objected, at Madame O'Rahilly's, I explained, to the departure from the decision unanimously taken before my arrest, and having strong convictions on the matter, I owed it to myself and to the cause to state them. Ireland had a traditional objection to entering the enemy's house: Malachy's entering the house of Brian Boru was one of many examples. We must be careful, above all, not to let the enemy divide us when elements of friction were already manifest. Even, elections have caused lasting ill-feeling in the past, and I had witnessed faction-fighting with sticks and other weapons recurring as a result of them. We were largely armed now, and a conflict would lead to bloodshed for which we would be loathed. Nor must we let England rush us at this stage. Our struggle had been going on for 750 years; and we must now give ourselves ample time to consider our position, however eager England may be for a reply. I therefore recommend that the documents be circulated and that we re-assemble when in a position to offer considered opinions on them.

The Countess on her way to the meeting had met the mother of one of the boys killed in the fight and, having had a long talk with her, she almost determined never again to be responsible for anything that would bring so much anguish on an Irish mother. "However, I have already changed my mind somewhat. What Scellig has said may stand for me."

"You all know my opinion," was, in substance, about as much as Michael Collins said; and Kevin O'Higgins did not think it appropriate that he should speak when his chief, Mr. Cosgrave, was present. Of Ernest Blythe I do not feel I can justly say anything. Part of that side of the room was obscure, and so remains: what emerges is the clouded figure of Blythe signifying his acquiescence in the attitude of Griffith and MacNeill.

William Cosgrave jauntily endorsed the view of Prof. MacNeill: a better offer than some of us ever expected!

Count Plunkett excelled himself. He put our whole cause on an exalted plane, and handled the matter in a really statesmanlike way. It was edifying, almost thrilling.

"I have left you to the last, Cathal, because of the position you have taken at the table," the President then remarked.

"I haven't much to add," Cathal Brugha replied, "except to say how glad I am that it has been suggested that we circulate these documents and consider them fully before we meet again, if for no other reason than to give you and the great masters of English you keep at your elbow an opportunity of extricating us from the morass in which ye have landed us."

"We have done our best, half-sobbed the President, "and I have never undertaken to do more than my best."

"We have proclaimed a Republic in arms," Cathal returned; "it has been ratified by the votes of the people, and we have sworn to defend it with our lives."

"The oath never conveyed any more to me than to do my best in whatever circumstances might arise."

"You have accepted a position of authority and responsibility in the Government of the Republic," Cathal replied, striking the table, "and you will discharge the duties of that office as they have been defined. I do not want ever again to hear anything else from you."

"I think I can promise, Cathal, that you won't have to complain again."

The documents were circulated, and it was a much altered draft that emerged from the next meeting. Later drafts were discussed also, and forwarded only when they expressed the considered views of the whole Ministry. I had reason to be familiar with their terms, for I had to put practically the whole range of them into Irish under difficulties which I have no desire to detail now.

The Second Dáil met in public, August 16th, 1921, and it is significant that Miss Macardle quotes Mr. de Valera—evidently with his approval—as having said there of the mandate given by the elections of 1918:

"It was a mandate not so much for a form of government—they were not, he said, 'Republican doctrinaires'—but it was for Irish freedom and independence, and it was obvious to everyone who considered the question that Irish independence could not be realised at the present time in any other way so suitably as through a Republic."

I have no opportunity to check this statement at the moment, nor do I think it material except as showing the trend of the President's mind. Not so her paraphrase of a statement by Arthur Griffith on the same occasion:

"Arthur Griffith in his closing address said that every member's ambition was to work for the independence of his country, and no body of men had ever been brought together for the task, who had worked in such complete harmony. The Ministry was acting in a bond of brotherhood without the slightest friction or discord. They were all absolutely united in their efforts to secure a sovereign Republic. Ireland was ready, he said, to negotiate on the basis of these principles."

I cannot recollect that statement by Arthur Griffith. If made, it will be obvious from what I have already said—and from much that has been said by others—that it was not a faithful reflection of conditions in high places in the Republican movement. What is more pertinent to my theme is that when the Dáil met in public on the 26th August, Sean McKeon said:

"The honour has fallen on me to put before the Dáil the name of Eamonn de Valera as President of the Irish Republic." Richard Mulcahy, in seconding, asked the Dáil "to elect as President of the Republic a man who had done so much for the nation."

Acknowledging his election, the President said:

"I have been chosen to be a leader. . . . There has been no necessity for leadership . . . amongst us. We know our minds; we know we have a straight road to travel, with no bye-paths to lead us astray; and it is a very easy task to lead on a straight road."

Much that is misleading has been written about the nomination of delegates to London soon after. All I need say here on the subject is that Cathal Brugha stated very definitely that he would not go. Many of them knew, he added, that when he did go to London it was on an entirely different mission. There is no ground for pretending that any other delegate had any hesitation whatever about going. The "Treaty," unfortunately, soon came, and I do not intend to dwell on it here beyond saying that before Eamonn de Valera's resignation of the Presidency on the 6th January, 1922, he said in University Buildings, Dublin—with Cathal Brugha at his side:

"I stand definitely for the Irish Republic as it was established—as it was proclaimed in 1916—as it was constitutionally established by the Irish people in 1919; I stand for that definitely, and I will stand for no policy whatever that is not consistent with that."

I was abroad practically all through 1922, 1923 and 1924, and do not care to dwell on a period in which I had little participation here. But I do not hesitate to say that it was for the Republic and nothing but the Republic, Deputies like Cathal Brugha and Liam Mellows, Joe MacDonagh and Erskine Childers, and soldiers like Charlie Daly, Rory O'Connor, Richard Barrett and Joe McKelvey as well as their noble comrades all gave their lives in 1922. On the death of Liam Lynch, April 12th, 1923, Eamonn de Valera addressing the "soldiers of the Republic, bulwark of our nation's honour and independence," said:

"Faced in arms by former comrades who have deserted from your side, your task is a hard one and a sad one. It is a task which only heroes would venture. You have to fling yourselves across the path of the stampede of a nation. But it is better to die nobly as your chief has died than live a slave. . . . When Emmet's epitaph can be written, coupled with his loved name will be the names of all who give their lives now that Ireland may not be false to herself."

Equally do I say that the subsequent suggestions about entering the Free State Parliament which we find interwoven in some of the so-called Republican documents of 1923 did not emanate either from the faithful soldiers of the Republic or from the plain people who remained and remain ever loyal to the Republic. Neither did they emanate from the Sinn Féin organisation, or from Dáil Éireann, Government of the Republic. But before I pass to the proofs which present themselves later, let me quote a most significant speech by Premier Ramsay MacDonald towards the end of 1924 which reveals the bare-faced duplicity by which the Boundary, the Free State Constitution and other English Acts, designed to shackle Ireland, were consummated. Moving the Second Reading of the Irish Boundary Bill, MacDoland said, as reported in the London Times, October 1st, 1924:

"An adjustment of the boundary was a vital part of the Treaty. The drafting of it was faulty: the machinery for adjusting the Boundary cannot be set up and, in consequence, the whole Agreement is brought into jeopardy. . . . At some inconvenience to himself, I understand, and to his Government, Mr. Bonar Law dissolved Parliament in 1922, and fixed the date of the General Election at the shortest possible notice, so as to enable legislation to be passed in time to establish the Free State by December 6th. Matters so fell out in October that there was scarcely an hour to spare, and you will observe that the Free State Constitution Act was only passed in time to receive the Royal assent of December 5, 1922. The Free State Government was only constituted a few hours before the Provisional Government would have lapsed." And "the Free State Constitution Act, which embodies the Treaty once and for all in our Imperial Constitution, was passed through all its stages in both Houses without a single division."

"When application was made by the Free State that it be admitted to the League of Nations, and the application was strongly supported by the representatives of the British Government, the usual Questionnaire asked: 'Does the country possess a stable government and well-defined boundaries?' The Sub-Committee replied in the affirmative. . . . but the matter is qualified as follows: 'The Sub-Committee has been informed that provision for the full delimitation of a part of the country had been made in the Treaty of December 6, 1921, and embodied in the fundamental law constituting the Irish Free State.'"

Loyal "Ulster" having ignored Ramsay MacDonald's appeal to nominate its member on the Boundary Commission, the Labour Government had to introduce legislation authorising England to nominate two of the three members—in open violation of the "Treaty." While this was being rushed through Parliament, the Labour Government was defeated; the Bill was nominally passed and obtained the Royal Assent by Commission, and there was really no Parliament when England appointed the second of the three members constituting the Boundary Commission. Such is English legislation! Appropriately at this juncture Lord Carson published Lloyd George's treacherous private letter of May, 29th, 1916, urging that "Ulster" refuse absolutely to be merged in the rest of Ireland.

III.—THE RETREAT FROM THE REPUBLIC.

It was not until June, 1925, that Mr. de Valera ventured to put tentatively before Dáil Éireann the policy he evidently had been developing and privately testing for a long time. At a meeting at that period, over which I presided, he hinted that it was in Leinster House Ireland's destiny would be worked out.

There is a situation, he said in substance. Many of you here must have heard me refer to team work, perhaps because when I played Rugby football I was often struck with the discipline it afforded. As far as I can estimate it, our position in the country is not without promise. If there were an Election to-morrow, I am satisfied we would get, if not a majority, a very substantial minority. Which of these should we aim at? Strange as it may seem to some of you, I think our aim should be the substantial minority. In that position we could press for reforms, for increased Old Age Pensions, better conditions for the farmers, for the workers, and other things that will occur to you all. In that way, we could earn the gratitude and the sympathy of the people. But, if we got a majority, I am afraid we might find ourselves up against serious difficulties, and have to take steps more drastic than my conscience would permit me to take: in other words, I would not be worth my place on the team. He added, as stated, that he thought the destiny of Ireland would be worked out in Leinster House.

Deputies protested, and I answered that I had become uneasy about the President's line of argument, but did not wish to interrupt him. Thenceforward, while I was in the chair, no one, I declared, would be permitted to indulge in argument derogatory to the status of the Republic. And, as the matter had taken that turn, I felt that all Deputies should have due notice. We adjourned accordingly, after some exchanges, but when we met again the President never mentioned his previous proposals. Unfortunately the minutes of that meeting never materialised, so far as I know. But the Deputies brought news of the unexpected change of front to all parts of the country, and so, among the motions for the forthcoming Sinn Féin Ard-Fheis, held in the Rathmines Town Hall, November 17th, 18th, 19th, was this, from the Caherciveen Cumann:

Owing to insidious rumours that Republicans will enter the Free State Parliament if the Oath be removed, we call on Sinn Féin to get a definite statement from the Government that they will adhere to the policy of Cathal Brugha, Erskine Childers and their fellow-martyrs, and enter only an Irish Republican Parliament for all Ireland."

Mr. de Valera was visibly hostile. After a long debate and much quibbling, it was decided, through influence the source of which will be obvious:

That no change be made in the policy of the Sinn Féin organisation at this Ard-Fheis; but it is agreed that no subject is barred from the whole organisation or part of it with the exception of the acceptance of allegiance to a foreign King and the Partition of Ireland. And if at any time a change of policy is proposed, an Ard-Fheis must be summoned to deal with the proposal.

One could almost again hear the gods exclaim: "We must not stifle the royal hopes of the Man of Destiny!"

Another motion—from Stranorlar—called for the withdrawal of Document No. 2. The author of the Document opposed this also, and the motion was withdrawn. In accordance with a resolution from the Rathmines Cumann, calling on the Executive to formulate within three months a national, economic and cultural programme, the Standing Committee instantly selected a sub-committee, Fr. O'Flanagan being Chairman; I, Secretary, to draft a national programme. We worked at it assiduously, but Mr. de Valera never once showed the slightest interest in it. In the New Year, on the contrary, he took steps to have an Extraordinary Ard-Fheis—on the 10th March, 1926. For this he did not get the approval of the Standing Committee of Sinn Féin, of which he was President, and Fr. O'Flanagan had to circulate an amendment at the last moment without even seeing the text of the President's motion. At the last meeting of the Standing Committee immediately preceding the Extraordinary Ard-Fheis I intimated that the draft Programme was ready; and when the President disregarded the work on which we had been earnestly engaged for months, in compliance with an order by the organisation, I said I would bring it forward as an amendment. And so when I got up to second Fr. O'Flanagan's amendment at the Ard-Fheis the President arbitrarily ruled me out of order.

The Extraordinary Ard-Fheis, like the previous Ard-Fheis, having been in large part private, I am indebted for the terms of the motion to the official report in the *Independent*, which says:

Mr. de Valera's resolution states that once the Admission Oath of the Twenty-six County and the Six-County Assemblies is removed, it becomes a question not of principle, but of policy, whether or not Republican representatives should attend these Assemblies. Fr. O'Flanagan's amendment was as follows: It is incompatible with the fundamental principles of Sinn Féin, as it is injurious to the honour of Ireland, to send representatives into any usurping legislature set up by English law in Ireland.

The amendment was carried by 223 votes to 218; but—so averse were the delegates to a further split—it received but 177 votes as against 179 on being put as a substantive motion. The President resigned next day and, instead of abiding by majority rule, helped to establish Fianna Fáil. When the matter came up at Dáil Éireann subsequently he was put in a minority also. Refusing to accept the adverse vote as a vote of want of confidence, his deposition, as President of the Republic, was formally moved by Miss McSwiney with much reluctance, and carried.

Despite this disregard of majority rule, repeated again and again, Mr. de Valera said at the inaugural meeting of Fianna Fáil, May, 1926—in an address of which I have only recently read an "amplified" report:

"I am assuming that you know in substance the resolution which I brought forward at the recent Ard-Fheis of Sinn Féin. The central point was this—that we should invite the people to smash the oath and, when the oath was smashed, that Republican representatives should meet the other representatives of the people and deliberate with them in the national interest, accepting no other constitution than the natural right of the people to have the laws under which they live determined freely by their own elected representatives. I did not stipulate for a majority, he went on, in a strange eagerness to join the traitors who had immolated our martyrs. "Whether Republicans were a majority, or a minority, the proposal would stand. . . . Republicans admit that majority rule is an inevitable rule of order—a rule that cannot be set aside in a democracy without the gravest consequences. But . . . there are rights, even of an individual, not to speak of a large minority in a nation, which no majority is justified in destroying"—as there are to-day, although some in high places may forget the fact.

What Mr. de Valera did aim at actually, as has been shown, was to bring faithful Republicans in there as a minority; but he tried to veil it in a mist of words, and went on to say:

"Further delay on our part would be senseless. Some who oppose the policy I suggest say that it is being brought forward too soon, while others hold that it is being brought forward too late. . . . If, even now, when so many things have happened which should incline Republicans to go to the greatest lengths to rescue the nation from the position into which it has been brought, one-half the official body of Sinn Féin will not accept the policy even though there is no substitute Republican policy in the field to meet the conditions with which we have to deal, what is the ground for supposing that my proposals would have a more favourable reception at an earlier period? As for the view of those who think I should wait longer and set about converting the Sinn Féin organisation from within, I ask what hope of success is there in that direction, seeing that the objection that is being made by many to the proposals is that they are contrary to Republican principle." He added his familiar old simile about a man and his brother being deprived of a farm, the brother getting it back on conditions not honourable, and the right of the other to cultivate it still.

Of course there is no use in arguing with a person who professes to see a parallel between a man deprived of land he held jointly with an unprincipled brother and getting back to it somehow under the unprincipled brother's shield, and the Republicans who regard Leinster House as an edifice they never owned and are determined not to enter. To refer to any Deputy there as the representative of a sovereign people—as he boldly did—is like trifling with the public intelligence. I quote the passage at such length only to controvert the statement that Sinn Féin then had no substitute policy, a statement brazenly repeated for some reason on the eve of the recent projected visit to the United States. Not only had it a policy, as I have shown, but Mr. de Valera at that inaugural meeting of Fianna Fáil took and presented essential parts of the Sinn Féin policy as his own. For example, he said:

"In 1921 when the negotiations in London were going on, and I believed there might be a successful issue to these negotiations in a Treaty which we could accept, I set out, naturally, to plan for the future. The most urgent need obviously was to secure immediate employment for the large number of young men who had obeyed the call to remain in the country and had given of their best towards the winning of freedom. There was no lack of useful national work to be done. Organisation and capital were all that were required to set it going. The whole question of transport was awaiting to be tackled comprehensively, and water, rail and roadways co-ordinated and improved so as best to serve the needs of the community. The re-making of the roads alone would have given employment distributed throughout the country to large numbers. There was the vast work of re-afforestation. . . . Then there was the national work of Reclamation and Drainage and the development of our water and fuel power. Again there were our Fisheries, which might be built up to be our second great industry—an industry entitled to our special care, as it is the natural staple industry of our Irish-speaking seaboard. The housing problem called for a great national scheme. . . . Then, too, there were the ranches to be dealt with. . . . The capital for all this, I had hoped, in the enthusiasm of newly-born freedom, to be able to secure largely at home as required. Vast deposits are being held in our banks, and these deposits are being used chiefly to build up foreign countries."

If he had been planning a National Policy since 1921, is it not strange that he did not say so, and indicate what it was, when the Rathmines' motion came before the Ard-Fheis in 1925. Why did he let a sub-committee of men, who certainly knew Ireland and her needs as well as he did, work for months on a National Policy, while he studiously ignored it—preferring to devote his time to interviewing influential members of the organisation individually in what came to be known as his "Confessional" at Republican headquarters, and there trying out his personal policy of entering Leinster House as a minority? And what have himself and his Ministry since done to co-ordinate water, rail and roadway services except to let them drift since the practical confiscation of the shareholders' property. What for re-afforestation, reclamation, drainage, or the distribution of neglected land into economic holdings? What for the fisheries—our "mine under water"—about which they know as much as a Dublin plumber would about a Desmond seine-boat; what actually for the real slum problem in Dublin? What has An Taoiseach done about the banks? What, may I ask further, has he done to redeem his promise to bring the people some relief from grinding taxation when he said in his address inaugurating Fianna Fáil:

"The people are at present groaning under taxation. The cost of the Free State Army is one of their burdens. For what purpose is that large army kept? Is it to defend the country against any outside power? You all know it is kept at its present strength to hold in subjection that section of the people who are determined that no foreign power shall rule them. Were it not that freedom is denied, would there be need of an Irish army to overawe any section? Could it not be replaced at once by a Volunteer force, which is really the only type of force that can hope to defend us against an outside power? Another of the people's burdens is the cost of an immense police force. Relatively, that force is almost as great as when the British were here—and the police were an armed Imperial guard. Do you think such a force would be necessary if we had again the popular feeling we had in 1919 when a right civic spirit provided all the protection that was necessary? Consider next the lavish administration and all those secretaries to secretaries to secretaries that we know of. What is all that over-burdening the country with officials due to? Were not many of the positions that were created the spoils given as bribes by those who had to secure support for their policy at any cost?"

The Fianna Fáil policy ever since—which is a blind adoption of the policy he thus condemned, where it is not an aggravation of it—is the all-sufficient answer to these petulant questions, which it has become all but treason for Republicans to repeat or for newspapers to report. Even at that risk let me ask finally what he has done to redeem the promise he made in regard to emigration—with the example before him that the Republican Government prohibited emigration in 1920?

"The best of our people—the young men of vigour and enterprise, the foundation on which the whole future should be built—are being taken from us daily. We are being bled by an emigration worse to-day than almost at any time since the great exodus that followed the Famine. That must be stopped."

Who, one may ask, has since done anything to stop emigration except the very body that prohibited it in 1920.

I must not detain you further with the rainbow-chasing used as the justification for the founding of Fianna Fáil, or the empty promises which have brought that Party to passing power and patronage, except to add that, again and again, its leader reveals in his tortuous way that so far as he was concerned, the prime object of the 1922 Pact, of the 1923 Cease Fire Order as of Fianna Fáil itself, was to enable him to lead his followers into the Free State Parliament as a minority and, when all seemed safe, get control of it.

At the lecture in the Gresham Hotel some time ago, to which reference has been made already, Mr. de Valera renewed his laudation of the "Republican" Constitution, made by the people themselves! descanted again on "External Association"; extolled the wisdom of entering in 1923 the League of Nations which has proved itself by universal admission the greatest farce of history; tried to justify his Party's giving up the name Poblacht na hÉireann while still exploiting the Republican flag. It is, one may presume, permissible to recall that, despite the most earnest and persistent appeals, only 38.6 per cent. of the voters of the Free State supported the Constitution. If it had not formed an element in the ballot paper at the General Election, how many people would have troubled to vote for it? Had its proud author gone manfully to the hustings with it and said frankly: "This is the Constitution"; then explained fully the pensions and sinecures it embodied: that it provided for a President whose duties would be to play golf, give an occasional tea, and cancel one periodically by way of variety;

present a Government cup to somebody once in a blue moon to afford an opportunity to pose before the camera—while nominally having other onerous duties to discharge, and actually enjoying an income of thousands—had he gone and explained all this, how would he and it have been received?

Had the author of the Constitution added that—when he was safely returned to power and had ensured an increase of 33½ per cent. in the salaries of docile Deputies, with something much handsomer for the Ministers, and fat pensions for the pawns—it was his intention that the Constitution should become the mother of twin babies, to be named Treason Bill and, let us say, Execution Bill, what would have been its fate, and his? For such constitutional methods it is difficult to find any more appropriate name than political sharp practice; and, only that I do not desire to detain you unduly, I could show that neither the Constitutions nor the Treason Bills sponsored by successive Free State Governments ever had, either within Leinster House or outside it, more than a modicum of the public approval that would warrant their enactment. Only 50 per cent. of the members of the Senate voted on the Death Penalty clause of the Offences Against the State Bill; of these, only 17 as against 13 voted in its favour and, of the 17, many voted, not according to their convictions or their judgment, but in favour of the Government. Manifestly, legislation so carried has neither public approval nor moral sanction, and every conscientious Christian will see something more than poetic justice in the recent ignominious breakdown of this instrument of tyranny masquerading under a Christian mantle. The repetition, these days, of England's old pretence that Irish juries cannot be trusted to give verdicts in accordance with the evidence—that is, of course, the verdicts desired by Tyranny—is beneath contempt.

This brings me to the reference to External Association. Regarding that, let me say at once that no member of Dáil Éireann, Government of the Republic of 1921, had ever heard of Document No. 2 or its External Association until the crisis in the debate at University Buildings, Dublin; and the idea would never have emanated from men like Cathal Brugha or be entertained by them, except in a desperate effort to get out of the morass in which successive visits to London had landed us. It had been stated previously from the same source that Cathal Brugha said there was nothing Republicans could do after the "Treaty," but work for the Irish language—Cathal Brugha who, at the debate on that instrument, challenged its advocates to accompany him to the North and there deal with Partition and the Pogrom; Cathal Brugha who, in his deathless speech in opposition to the "Treaty" and to entering the Empire—gave this vivid forecast of the manner of his own heroic death:

"Here," he said,—"when we are in so strong a position and England so weak, and with so many enemies as she has, now more than ever,—here we are asked to do such a thing as this. Why, if instead of being so strong, our last cartridge had been fired, our last shilling spent, our last man lying on the ground, his enemies howling around him, and their bayonets ready to plunge into his body, that man should say, true to the traditions handed down to us,—if they should put it to him: 'Now, will you come into our Empire?' he should say, and he would say: 'No, I will not! That is the spirit that has lasted all through the centuries, and you people in favour of the Treaty' know that the British Government and the British Empire will have gone down for ever before that spirit dies out in Ireland."

There, is a complete answer to the pretence repeated some time ago in the Gresham Hotel that "the Republican Government of 1921 decided, as one man, that a form of association such as we have at present would be tolerable"—in other words, that external association, or any other association, with the British Commonwealth of Nations was voluntarily accepted by Cathal Brugha, whose dominating thought was whether the English guns already trained on the Four Courts' garrison could be spiked or taken as he and I and Eamonn de Valera parted at Republican headquarters after midnight, June 28th, 1922.

How can any red-blooded Irishman harbour the idea of association with England which has its Black-and-Tans and its bombing planes in the Holy Land to convert it into a permanent stepping-stone to Iraq and Afghanistan, where her bombing planes are still more active, while she foment recurrent racial discords between Moslem and Hindu in India as a counter-move to the universal demand for self-government there, as she has been

fomenting discord all over Europe in her own interest for three centuries and more, as she has been doing in Ireland, for a like end, since her first coming.

If England is so concerned about a home for the Hebrews that she must turn the Holy Land into a shambles, through the conflicts she has fostered between planted Jews and native Arabs, why, one is tempted to ask, does she not arrange to settle the Jewish refugees of the whole world in Australia,—an almost virgin country of the extent and resources of the United States, with a population under seven millions as against 130 millions in the United States? They would have endless possibilities of sport in keeping eternally at bay the menacing Japanese, who were permitted to make themselves familiar with the whole coast lines of Australasia when transporting the Anzacs to the European shambles, as Japanese naval officers were permitted to "fight" in the British navy at the Battle of Jutland, and to study British methods elsewhere. It seems to me that England prefers to plant the Jews in Ireland, as she planted the Cromwellians, the Orangemen, the Palatines, the Huguenots and the rest; and, unless Rumour has grown entirely unreliable, she must be succeeding hugely.

Like Satan reproving sin, Neville Chamberlain had the brass some weeks ago to state as England's main *War* aim:

"The defeat of that aggressive bullying mentality which seeks continually to dominate other peoples by force, and finds a brutal satisfaction in the persecution and torture of inoffensive citizens and, in the name of the State, justifies the repudiation of its own pledged word whenever it finds it convenient."

As if the Treaty of Limerick had never been violated by England; as if Asquith and Lloyd George had not made conflicting promises to Redmond and Dillon on the one hand and to Carson and Craig on the other, as Arthur Balfour and Sir Stanley Maude made conflicting promises to Jews and Arabs; as if Stanley Baldwin had not declared later that England would denounce any Treaty that proved inconvenient to her; as if the whole story of British misrule in India and Egypt was not made up of bullying, persecution, confiscation, broken promises! England's *Peace* aim, Chamberlain added:

"is to establish a new Europe . . . with a new spirit . . . In such a Europe, each country would have the unfettered right to choose its own form of internal government, so long as that government did not pursue an external policy injurious to its neighbours. . . . In such a Europe . . . such adjustment of boundaries as would be necessary would be thrashed out between neighbours on equal terms around a table, with the help of disinterested third parties if it were so desired." Finally "in such a Europe armaments would be gradually dropped as a useless expense except in so far as they were needed for the preservation of internal law and order."

The suggestion of disarmament comes nicely from the spokesmen of England that, at the League of Nations, if my memory serves me, defeated Russia's proposals that there should be no aerial bombing of open towns, on the plea that England wanted bombing planes for "police operations" abroad, and is, of course, so using them—with a vengeance. Equally beneath contempt is the Chamberlain clap-trap about the adjustment of boundaries being thrashed out between neighbours on equal terms around a table! when we recall the Boundary Commission of Three imposed by England on Ireland for Ireland's mutilation: one to be nominated by the Twenty-six Counties, one by the Six Counties, one by England "to hold the ring." When the subordinate Six Counties refused to nominate theirs, England illegally nominated a second; and when the Free State representative, Eoin MacNeill, resigned on seeing the designs of Britain's "democratic" nominees, England, in a spirit of true neighbourliness, forced the fantastic findings of her own two instruments on Ireland.

Now, mutilated Ireland suffers many of the privations usually associated with a major war, because Neville Chamberlain, at the behest of the Jews, who hold England in their pocket, has embarked on a new essay to crush Germany. In the World War, England's scribes referred to the Kaiser as a lunatic, and virtuous Britain forsooth would not negotiate with Germany until its people dispensed with him! Now they call the Fuehrer, who has taken the Kaiser's place, a madman, and again altruistic England will not negotiate with Germany until its misguided people get rid of the Adventurer! Meanwhile let us ask ourselves how have the Allied peoples treated the leaders who professed to speak for them at Versailles? Lloyd George made "Hang the Kaiser" an election slogan in England; to-day, Lloyd George is the most discredited man of his rank among his countrymen:

President Wilson who made a slogan of "open covenants openly arrived at," but let England exploit his country in order to shackle Germany, was consigned with his League of Nations to the discard by the American people. The treatment of Clemenceau and Briand by the French people was hardly dissimilar. England entered the World War to destroy her commercial rival, Germany; insatiable England manipulated the present mock war in the hope of linking a number of nations against Germany so that John Bull single-handed would not have to fight "the Hun" for the German colonies which he wants permanently to retain with all his other ill-got possessions. And we are sent another Alfred Cope to keep Ireland in train.

How many people in this country get an opportunity to realise that under the Treaty of Versailles nine different areas were cut off from Germany's frontiers, apart from her colonies, aggregating a million and a quarter square miles. Of the severed frontiers, some had been won back without bloodshed when England's perfidy made a holocaust of Catholic Poland, which she now tries to exploit under a Semitic "Government" in Paris, as she callously exploited Belgium in the World War. How many people in Ireland reflect that the Treaty of Versailles placed Germany in worse than Babylonian bondage, stripping her bare, laying her famishing in the mire, disarmed, defenceless, manacled, with the heel of the Jew on her neck—while Jewish usury emaciated and the Jewish White Slave Traffic sought to corrupt the whole land—manacled her, moreover, behind closed doors in disregard of the Wilsonian promises of open diplomacy, freedom of the seas, restoration of occupied territories, and the other points which were to be the basis of peace. Germany was stripped of her shipping, her rolling-stock, live stock, milch cows—leaving her nursing motherhood absolutely without milk—of minerals, munitions, arms; practically forbidden to have army, navy or air force; left destitute, and then saddled with financial "reparations" which were an outrage on humanity. But her God-given spirit of patriotism inspired all her children, under a gifted leader whose phenomenal uplift of his trampled people has earned him their confidence to a degree, perhaps, unique; and so they need no conscription. And if Europe is sundered to-day, let us not forget that, while the Allied sharks at Versailles allocated whole regions to themselves in accordance with the notorious London Secret Treaties which sought to ostracise the Pope, they left the greater part of Europe in turmoil and, by their treacherous partisanship on every frontier from the White Sea to the Black, sowed the seeds of the present inevitable conflict.

England, before leading Poland into a suicidal war, as she now leads Finland, as she tried to lead Czechoslovakia, and essays to lead the Baltic States, the Balkans, the entire world for that matter, professed a desire that Poland should always have full access to the Baltic, the same England whose nightmare once was that Russia might get unfettered access to the Mediterranean,—get a lung there! as England's jingoes used to say then—England that was mainly responsible for dismembering Catholic Austria, cutting her off entirely from the sea, reducing her proud people to absolute destitution. Not content with cutting Austria off from Trieste, England refused, in 1931, to let her enter into a tariff union with Germany, for Austria's capital was then swarming with English auditors, financial ferrets and other agents seeking how they could rook, through Customs dues, the last coin from a famishing people. Prague similarly swarmed with English auditors and agents, intriguing with the Masonic ring, who got France to fortify Czechoslovakia as a possible Russian spear-head, a dagger aimed at the very heart of Germany—just as English naval officers after Versailles, when Lloyd George was puffed up with conceit, boasted that Ireland would be used as England's spear-head against the only trade rival then left, the United States that had just saved her from annihilation.

Not so long ago, England made no secret of her designs on Italy, which she now seeks to cajole. We all remember the Sanctions to which even the Free State was nominally committed. England shrieked again when Mussolini anticipated the Allies in setting up a new Gibraltar in Albania. How the Jew-inspired press of Britain then sympathised with the fleeing Albanian royal family and, of course, forgot the Allies' treatment of the royal family of Greece when, in June, 1917, King Constantine was forced to abdicate his throne, the royal family was expelled, and England's pawn,

Venezelos, pitchforked into power. The ship that then bore King Constantine away—like the ships in the Shannon at the Black Famine—met one having Venezelos on board. "But the popular leader," as the British press then said, "does not propose to enter Athens for the present"—for he could not rely even on the Allies who were exploiting him: many in Greece wanted a Republic, it was admitted; but Westminster wanted a sympathetic monarchy there, as they now want a Bavarian prince on the German throne—the British royal family, meantime, having changed its Hanoverian name to Windsor. What self-respecting race, let me ask again, could remain associated with a people so selfish, so avaricious, so unscrupulous, so hypocritical, so unchristian, so callously brutal?

Let me submit, before concluding, that it is time for everyone who has reached the age of responsibility in Ireland to reflect that there has always been an abundance of red blood in this land to ensure that alien reformers can never substitute lasting despotism for the deathless spirit of pure patriotism by which the Almighty has sustained our Island of Saints and Scholars since time was young, while dowering her children with the perseverance to ensure that, as the Gates of Hell shall not prevail against Holy Church, the wiles, even of wolves in sheep's clothing shall never prevail against holy Ireland. And so, let me publicly protest against, first, the recent arbitrary arrest of Miss Mary McSwiney in Galway, next, against the suppression of all reference to the Sinn Féin Ard-Fheis held some weeks ago in Dublin. Those who ordered this suppression keep telling us hypocritically that all political organisations are free to seek the endorsement of their policy by the Irish people. Yet, not only is the organisation that was most instrumental in defeating conscription and establishing Dáil Éireann ostracised by the heavy arm of "the Law," under a vaunted Christian Constitution, but its funds, to a minimum of £16,000 are either drafted into Free State Loans or growing mouldy in the Chancery Court. Eighteen years ago, some £8,000 from the Sinn Féin Treasury was lodged in Chancery without authority. At 4 per cent., which represents the average dividend on such Loans, as any schoolboy here may calculate, that money would have more than renewed itself by now, and hence do I say the minimum amount so retained must be £16,000. I have just read, of course, that no less exalted an authority than the new Minister of Finance has stated that Fianna Fáil brought the entire Sinn Féin policy with it into Leinster House, and I wonder whether the next contention will not be that the assets go with the policy so claimed.

I need hardly add that it is anything but a pleasure to trace those stepping-stones as I have done—ascending until we were invited to look up, salute the flag of the Republic, and give allegiance to it; then descending—in the midst of peace—to the conception of Coercian schemes worthy of the Cecils. It is, I suppose, automatic that anybody disturbing the prospects of life-long luxury which the political parties have spread before themselves is guilty of sedition, as those rebels were guilty of felony in the past who challenged the despotism of the comfortable Conservatives planted in our midst to perpetuate England's imperial sway. The patriot Gael will survive them all.

I am glad that commemoration lectures like this are being made a feature of their activities by the young men who have to risk their lives in every serious struggle for our liberty, and whose right and duty it is to study the ambitions and the tendencies of would-be leaders, and so guard themselves against being exploited. I trust the young people who have paid me the compliment of coming to hear me will keep in close contact with the tried and loyal men who become the elders of the movement with the passing of the years, and seek in association with them to raise your cause to the high, unselfish, noble plane on which only men and women of true courage and steadfast character can live—to the plane, in a word, on which all that was sincere and truly patriotic in the Republican movement stood before the betrayal. Need I urge the Republican youth of Cork to remember the services and the sacrifices of the Four Martyrs we commemorate to-night; need I ask them to adhere loyally to the Principles of Freedom that animated their own Martyrs and all the Martyrs who have given their lives in the cause of Irish liberty, as precious lives will continue to be given until they have smashed the last link binding us to England. *Beannacht dílis De oraibh uile.*

ANT:EMH
cc - Mr. Traynor
98-15

December 6, 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-4-81 BY 25255/afg

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

RE: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
Sabotage

Reference is made to the letter from the New York Field Division of November 2, 1940, with which they forwarded several copies of the publication, "The Irish Republic."

At the request of Mr. Traynor, I contacted [redacted] Division of Controls, State Department, on December 2, 1940, and ascertained that this publication is not registered in accordance with the provisions of the Registration Act of 1939.

(b7c)
It was noted that the name of the Editor of this publication did not appear on the masthead, but the name of the publication manager was listed as Harry Short, 80 West 82nd Street, New York, New York. [redacted] advised me that Short had not registered with the State Department as an Agent of a Foreign Principal.

Respectfully,

A. M. Thurston

Tolson _____
Clegg _____
E. A. Tamm _____
Foxworth _____
Gathen _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Mr. Holloman _____

RECORDED

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL - 2

61-7606-56X1
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 21 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TAMM FIVE

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-4-87 BY 2153/28

DEC 30 1940

61-7606-57

CHANGED TO

97-430-2

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) (b1) with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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RECORDED & INDEXED

EWI:GAJ

~~100-769~~

March 20, 1941

61-7606-57X

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

Per your information, the Bureau has been
advised by a reliable confidential informant that

[REDACTED]

In the event additional information pertaining
to [REDACTED] is
received by your office, the Bureau desires to be promptly
advised.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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DATE 12-4-81 BY SP8 BTJ/af

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ MAR 20 1941 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Miss Gandy

TJW:AB

65-7606

October 24, 1940

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

65-4047

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Special Agent in Charge
San Francisco, California

7-3-80
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP4 Jm/pts
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 7-3-90

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the letter of the Seattle
Field Division dated August 21, 1940, addressed to the
Bureau, copies of which were furnished your office in
the matter entitled "Wesley Russell; Joe McCarthy; Infor-
mation Concerning," wherein it was indicated that Sam
Russell was then in San Francisco, California.

Information has been received from [REDACTED]

(b7D) [REDACTED]

You are instructed to conduct an immediate
discreet investigation for the purpose of ascertaining
whether or not Russell is presently in San Francisco,
and if it is found that he has left the city, appropriate
discreet inquiry should be made for the purpose of deter-
mining his present whereabouts.

This should be given immediate expeditious at-
tention, and the results of your inquiry should be sub-
mitted to us not later than November 1, 1940.

Copies of this letter are being submitted to
the Seattle, New York, and Los Angeles Field Divisions
for their information only.

Very truly yours,

Tolson _____
Clegg _____
E. A. Tamm _____
Fenwick _____
Glavin _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gandy _____

cc Seattle

New York

Los Angeles

RECORDED

John Edgar Hoover
Director

65-7606-58
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OCT 29 1940

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 65-47-3

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Boston, Massachusetts
January 31, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: LIA. O'FLAHERTY
INTERNAL SECURITY.

Dear Sir:

ms
b7
As a matter of information to the Bureau,
there is incorporated below an anonymous communication
dated January 24, 1941, received by this office and
signed "American".

[REDACTED]

(b7D)

Very truly yours,

V. W. Peterson

V. W. PETERSON
Special Agent in Charge.

VWP:LMC

RECORDED & INDEXED

61-7606-581
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
3 FEB 3 1941
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FIVE

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DATE 12-4-87 BY SP8/BJV/00

2-10-41
Sent

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

February 3, 1941

EAT: HA

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

I talked with Mr. Berle about the Irish matter, pertaining to the recent information furnished by [REDACTED] Mr. Berle states the matter is still in status quo and the State Department is having to proceed with considerable caution in making its check, particularly in Ireland. He advised as soon as anything further was developed in this matter the Bureau would be immediately notified.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm

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DATE 12-4-87 BY SP 81573/008

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

61-7606-57
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 20 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

(b7c) [REDACTED]
New York, N. Y.
February 20, 1941

56724
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-4-87 BY SP8 BTJ/08

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

RE: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY

There is being forwarded to you herewith the December 1940 and January 1941 issues of "The Irish Republic" which is the newspaper of the Irish Republican Army. These were received by Special Agent [REDACTED] in his home.

As advised the Bureau previously, in conducting an investigation into this case Agent [REDACTED] arranged to subscribe for this newspaper for official purposes.

Very truly yours,

B. E. Sackett

B. E. SACKETT
Special Agent in Charge.

Enclosures - 2

RECORDED & INDEXED

61-7606-69
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
2 FEB 21 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Encl in file
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1 FEB 17 1941

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EIRE SAOR AGUS

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DATE 12-4-81 BY SP-2/STJ/08

The IRISH REPUBLIC

De VALERA MURDERS PRISONERS!

TWO PRISONERS IN CURRAGH CONCENTRATION CAMP SHOT

DUBLIN—Following upon the expose in the November IRISH REPUBLIC of the terrible conditions in the Free State Concentration Camps, but especially in the Curragh, comes the news that two prisoners there were shot by the Free State military who have ringed the Camp with barbed wire and machine gun posts.

Prisoners in the Curragh have been suffering extreme deprivations. They are poorly fed and lack sufficient clothing to protect themselves from the cold weather.

(Just after Christmas a bundle was received from a Chicago reader of the Irish Republic, containing three Army blankets and two overcoats. These were distributed among the sick prisoners but five articles of clothing could not go far among so many hundreds in this one camp.)

Unable any longer to withstand the harsh treatment, the prisoners protested and, within their barbed wire enclosure, organized a demonstration against the inhuman conduct of the Free State authorities toward political prisoners. The military fired with machine guns over the heads of the prisoners and under threat of firing into their ranks dispersed the crowd of prisoners.

The following week (December 16th) bitter protests were made when the starvation rations were reduced even further. On this occasion the military brutally fired upon the prisoners. Several were injured and one killed outright. They are still in a critical condition and may not survive. None of these men has any charge preferred against him. The only reason given by the Free State for their detention is that they are SUSPECTED of being members of the Irish Republican Army whose members are pledged to drive England out of Ireland and restore the Irish Republic. (For the benefit of those who may not have seen the November issue we reprint below the salient part of a report printed therein on the conditions of political prisoners in the Curragh Concentration Camp.)

FROM NOVEMBER ISSUE:
DUBLIN—Shocking details of the barbarous treatment of the Free State Government toward the thousands of Republican prisoners have just come to public attention through the hospitalization of two men who were suffering from malnutrition and exposure. . . . Prisoners of the Curragh are deprived of all communication with the outside. They are not allowed to receive packages or mail so are the prisoners in Dublin and Cork jails. They are not permitted to have visitors. They are packed into crowded quarters with the poorest sanitary conveniences. They are badly and inadequately fed. . . . There is not sufficient clothing to go around and aside from two men recently hospitalized, others are suffering from the cold damp nights."

CENSORS ROBBING MAIL?

DUBLIN—Complaints have been received by the Free State Government that the censors are pilfering money from the mails. Many old people here who were accustomed to receiving remittances from their sons and daughters in America have told of receiving no mail for months at a time and then receiving a letter from a son or a daughter asking about the cash sent in a previous letter. The only conclusion is that the censors at Bermuda and elsewhere are growing rich as happened in the last war.

...

ANNUAL BALL Feb. 2nd at PALM GARDENS

JANUARY — 24 MONTHS AGO

This month is the second anniversary of the ultimatum served by the I.R.A. upon England's Foreign Secretary on January 12th, 1939. It is a month wherein we pledge ourselves anew to support Ireland's right to be free. The very manner in which the I.R.A. served England with the ultimatum was significant. Whereas deValera conducts all his business through the Dominions Secretary in London, the I.R.A. went directly to the Foreign Secretary through whom INDEPENDENT countries conduct their business.

In that ultimatum Ireland made only one demand. She didn't ask her colonies, or world trade, or gold, or anything that didn't belong to her by justice. Ireland asked only for the right to live her own life unhampered by England. Ireland asked simply for freedom.

"Who supe with the devil needs a long spoon" and from Ireland's past experience with England the I.R.A.

realized that England will never grant Ireland independence. Ireland can recover her independence only by wresting it from England. Accordingly the ultimatum carried a four day time limit within which the English might signify their intentions.

England ignored the ultimatum; and four days later, precisely as the ultimatum expired, England quivered beneath the blows of the Irish Republican Army Expeditionary Force.

News of greater frightfulness has conspired with English censorship to drive all accounts of I.R.A. activities out of the news, but from that day until this, the Expeditionary Force of the I.R.A. has relentlessly pursued its bloodless warfare in England, and will continue to do so until the "Champion of small Nations" recognizes the basic and necessary justice of Ireland's claims to independence.

ANNUAL BALL Feb. 2nd at PALM GARDENS

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WILL IRELAND BE BLOCKADED?

England is shutting Ireland off from all communication with the outside world by denying space in English ships to imports or exports from Ireland.

Some people may ask why Ireland bows so meekly under the English lash, why she doesn't buy at least one ship, why she hasn't had ships all along.

The answer is that Ireland is not free. She is not her own master.

At one time in Ireland's history Irish ships sailed the seven seas and carried Irish commerce to all countries. England saw that Irish prosperity threatened British commercial supremacy and England took the necessary measures to kill Ireland's trade and her merchant marine. Consequently, when under the Treaty of 1922, England graciously allowed Ireland to do a small amount of her own housekeeping, great care was taken that Ireland should be prevented from building a merchant marine, or from building a going ship! Under that Treaty, the Free State was given full responsibility for keeping Ireland within the Empire, but not an iota of permission was given to build one ship. Specific prohibition was made that the Free State should have NO ships, other than a strictly limited tonnage of small fishery boats.

Because the Irish Free State is still living up to that "midnight Treaty" Ireland has no ships today and she is in danger of being blockaded by Britain. Part of the Republican Program calls for a development of an Irish merchant marine—the Association of Irish Manufacturers have long demanded it; and when deValera was running under Republican colors, he pledged it himself. But the Treaty denies ships to Ireland and because deValera isn't man enough to defy England and acquire one ship, Ireland is in great danger of being totally isolated by England.

"Who is Ireland's enemy?"

O.K. WINSTON!

Twenty-four years ago a piteous begging cry (such as we hear today) went up from England pleading for United States intervention in the first English World War. England, and her fifth columnists here, succeeded in pulling America into the war. Never since have the English shown the least bit of gratitude—nor have they had even the simple honesty to repay their debts.

On August 11th, 1936, Winston (Butcher) Churchill, issued a public statement, part of which was an entry into the World War:

"If you hadn't entered the World War we would have made peace with Germany early in 1917. Had we made peace then, there would have been no collapse in Russia followed by Communism, no breakdown in Italy followed by Fascism, and Germany would not have signed the Versailles Treaty which has en-

dangered Nations in Germany. In other words, if America had stayed out of the war . . . and if England had made peace early in 1917, it would have saved over one million British, French, American and other lives."

Since our entry into the first English World War was responsible for so much unnecessary bloodshed, would it not be wise to stay out of this one? England is beaten. If she knows the Yanks are not coming she'll give up. Write your Congressman to stop all aid to England!

DOES THE PRESIDENT MEAN WHAT HE SAYS?

We listened with great interest to the President's speech on the night of December 29th. He mentioned Ireland in the course of his speech, and he mentioned freedom, and peace terms imposed by force. Ireland . . . freedom . . . and peace by duress: an interesting arrangement of words for Irishmen. Let us give you the President's exact words before we make any comments.

"They tell you . . . that the U. S. might just as well throw its influence into the scale of a dictated peace and get the best out of it that we can."

"They call it a 'negotiated peace'. Nonsense! Is it a negotiated peace IF A GANG OF OUTLAWS SURROUNDS YOUR COUNTRY AND ON THREAT OF EXTERMINATION makes you pay tribute to save your own skins?"

We take off our hats to the President! Never before have we read such a forcefully phrased condemnation of the Treaty which England imposed on Ireland in 1922 under threat of extermination by a gang of outlaws!

The Republic of Ireland functioned as the facto government of Ireland in 1921 despite the gang of outlaws called the Black and Tans. The Republic of Ireland would today be the de facto government of Ireland if only the U. S. Government had not FOR THIS "NEGOTIATED PEACE" which the gang of outlaws forced upon her on threat of extermination.

Did Mr. Roosevelt use his high offices with the government in 1922 to protest the English dictated "peace" which was forced upon the Republic of Ireland under threat of extermination ("immediate and terrible war")?

Or is there one set of morals for England and another for England's enemies?

But Mr. Roosevelt struck the right note in his next remark. He said, "Such a dictated peace would be no peace at all. It would be only another armistice. . . ."

We agree, Mr. President, we agree. The peace that your ally (the gang of outlaws that Ireland knows) forced upon the Republic of Ireland was "no peace at all" but "only another armistice." The armistice is over now and the Irish Republican Army has again taken the field against Ireland's only enemy—England. There never will be peace in Ireland until freedom is won.

THE MILITARY TRIBUNAL

In 1915 Mr. deValera conducted a great campaign against the "excesses of the Cograve government" and particularly against the Military Tribunal. It is noteworthy that the very same five men as formed the Military Tribunal under Cograve have been appointed to the same post under deValera. These same five men are still sending Republican soldiers to their death. Which proves that a Dominion is a Dominion regardless of who is the King's Prime Minister therein. The men are: Col. Francis Bennett, Col. Daniel McKenna, Major Cornelius Whelan, Major John V. Joyce, Major Patrick Tuohy.

ANNUAL BALL Feb. 8th at PALM GARDENS

IRISH CONCENTRATION CAMPS — 1941



This picture which was recently smuggled out of the Free State shows some of the prisoners in the Coerragh Concentration Camp being exercised. Machine guns and Free State Soldiers line the square within which the Republican prisoners are allowed to exercise. Two of them were shot last month in a dispute over the lack of sufficient bedding.

the square within which the Republican prisoners are allowed to exercise. Two of them were shot last month in a dispute over the lack of sufficient bedding.

THE PUPPETS IN THE ACT

We dislike dealing in personalities as such, but a time comes when it is necessary to analyze the actors in the show to demonstrate the worthlessness of that show.

We direct your attention to an authentic article appearing elsewhere over the signature of James Briane, whose sterling record in the War for Irish Independence would be a matter of pride for any man. His article is a personal, intimate account of men under trial. As gold is tested by fire, so man is tested by hardships. Read how these co-prisoners of Mr. Briane cracked under their trials. Unfortunately they revealed the lack of gold in their make-up; but those men today are wielding dangerous power. They are members of the Free State Government.

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The IRISH REPUBLIC.

ment whose only object seems to be the ruthless persecution and machine-gunning of Irish Republicans. Their sordid betrayal of their oath to Ireland gives proof to the poet's words:

"Unprisoned are her sons 'til they've learned to betray,
Undisciplined they live if they shame not their clay.
And the torch that would light them to Liberty's way
Must be caught from the pile where their country expires."

ANNUAL BALL Feb. 8th at PALM GARDENS

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PHILOCELTIC SOCIETY — Central Opera House, 67th Street and Third Avenue. — Friday evenings at 8:30.

GUMANN AN tSEANCHAIN — 868 Washington Ave. (161st St.) Bronx Wednesday evenings 8:30.

I WAS IN PRISON WITH THESE MEN

WHEN FIRST THEY BETRAYED THE REPUBLIC

By JAMES HAUSLANE

It is a known fact that men who betray a cause can frequently rise in the ranks of the enemy to whom they have sold themselves. The present cabinet of the Irish Free State is a good example of this. Unfit and ill-qualified to hold the posts they do (even their closest friends feel bound to admit this) they could never have risen, or having risen, they could never, in a democratic country, hold government posts where capability would be the test of the right to such positions. Do away with the many examples of their inefficiency and draw your own conclusion from one incident only — the fact that, last year alone, the cabinet positions and ministers were shuffled and reshuffled no less than five times, or once every ten weeks in an effort to get the country's work done!

The answer to the puzzle of why such men are being paid enormous salaries (and life-time pensions after five years' service) is in the opening sentence of this article. Their "high positions", salaries and pensions are simply their Judas' silver. They are reaping the traitors' reward and enjoying the traitors' temporary honours before they descend to the traitors' ignoble, forgotten grave.

In December 1918, the people of Ireland, under the British election laws, indicated in the democratic manner of ballots, their desire to be freed from British dominion and their wish to be an independent Republic. Their elected deputies met in Dublin as the First Dail, to carry out the people's mandate. The English reaction to that example of democracy in Ireland is well known. The First Dail was compelled to call upon the youth of the country, the Irish Republican Army, to come to the defense of Ireland's right to be free.

A year and more later, elections were called for the Second Dail. This was the last free election of all the people of Ireland. After the Second Dail had been elected, a Provisional government, supported by an Act of the British Parliament, was co-opted in Dublin and another in Belfast. With English money, munitions, and men these "governments" made common warfare upon the legitimate government of Ireland (the Second Dail) which was being defended by the Irish Republican Army.

As the months passed, the military defeat of the Republican forces came nearer. Thousands upon thousands of prisoners were in concentration camps all over Ireland. Their lot was harder even than that of the Republican prisoners who now crowd the concentration camps of 1941. Mass hunger strike, as a last resort to better conditions, occurred more than once. On one such hunger-strike in Gormanstown Camp, Sean T. O'Kelly (of the present Free State Cabinet but then a Republican) advised the whole camp to fast until

death if necessary, because "God is with the Republic!"

It was in this camp at Gormanstown in 1923, that I was interned with hundreds of others. Many readers of the IRISH REPUBLIC shared a similar fate and will recall the "huts" into which the prisoners were herded. The usual one was made to accommodate about eighty men. I was Quartermaster of the Camp, however, and was assigned with the other Camp Officers to a smaller hut which held six men. This was known as "Hut O".

Three of my former hut-mates now hold cabinet posts in the Government against which they were then in arms. They were Oscar Traynor (now "Minister of Defense"), then O/C of the Camp; Sean T. O'Kelly (now "Vice-Premier and Minister of Finance", then O/C Discipline); Sean McEntee (now "Minister of Local Government", then Adjutant D.O.).

During the time of these imprisonments a certain document, known as the "Form", was circulated. Freedom could be secured merely by signing this short document; and the higher the rank of him who would sign this "Form", the greater his "reward" would be—not simply freedom, but a position in the Free State government to boot.

To the credit of the thousands of sincere prisoners it must be said that comparatively few really stooped to sign this form—even when, in rare instances, a greater leader might do so.

The "Form" was a signed withdrawal of allegiance from the Second Dail, the legitimate government of all Ireland, and a recognition of the British supported Free State government. The minute a man put his signature to that he admitted moral defeat: he sold his honor cheap for an early release. And these three men, Oscar Traynor, Sean T. O'Kelly and Sean McEntee signed that form while the most of the men under their command had enough honor left not to sign it.

Oscar Traynor did good work for the Republic before he descended to signing that form. Oscar Traynor succeeded as Brigadier General of Dublin Dick McKee who, while a prisoner in Dublin Castle, was murdered with Paddy Clancy by the Tans. This office of Brigade O/C Dublin was one of the most important in Ireland. But, inside in our little hut in 1923, one could see that Oscar Traynor was slipping.

About this time down in Kerry, terrible deeds were being done under the command of Paddy Daly, deeds that were so horrible as to get the name of "Tragedies of Kerry". One of these was the tying of nine Republican prisoners to a mine and then touching it off! We discussed these murderous activities in our little hut, and, to everyone's surprise, Oscar Traynor backed up Daly as a brave man who was acting according to his "conscience". It is

only fair to add that Paddy Daly has since, privately and otherwise, tried to repudiate the awful things done under his command.

Traynor wanted always to be regarded as a staunch Republican. In March, 1923, he wrote this verse in my autobiography book:

"Hail to the mind that plans for a Nation's future fight,
Hail to the heart that dares in the hallows
Hail to the hand that strikes when the time for strife is come,
Hail to the voice that speaks when dares with fear are dumb!"

But, for all his grand poetry, Oscar signed the form about eight months later: and, not content with signing it himself, he brought it around trying to have all of us sign it.

Often in our little hut, Sean T. O'Kelly, (now "Vice Premier" and "Minister for Finance") would call the vengeance of God down upon the "murdering Free State Government" as he called them. He was particularly bitter against Mulcahy and Collins and said he would not "pollute himself" by going into the same room with them—but later he was glad enough to take a job in the same Free State Government. It was Sean T. who advised us on a hunger-strike to go to the death. (Last year Anthony D'Arcy and John MacNeela died on hunger-strike in the defense of the Republic. Had Sean T. anything to say then?) Before Christmas of 1923, Sean T. had bought his release by signing the form.

Sean McEntee, now "Minister for Local Government", also wrote a bit of poetical advice in my album:

"This is His word, this did He speak:
"Right shall not be conquered by wrong—
I have sworn—and the word
Shall not condemn the wrong!"

But Sean McEntee soon forgot his fine poetry and signed the form about the same time.

The Republicanism of these men could not have been too deep when their spirit was broken by the concentration camp: but for every man who signed away his allegiance for his release, there were hundreds of us who could not be made to desert the Republic for any enticement—personal freedom, money, or position!

Toward the end of 1923 we were moved to Mountjoy Prison in Dublin. The same evening that Traynor was being released, Austin Stack was being brought in. Traynor and he met for a few minutes and Austin was disgusted to learn that Traynor had signed the form. Stack was being brought in from the Curragh, and when he learned that I was in Mountjoy he elected a "room" with me. Some time before, what been together in the Belfast jail. We were so glad to renew our acquaintance that we talked nearly the whole night through. It was Stack's opinion that the Free State would not last one generation before the youth of the country would make another effort to restore the Republic.

At 5:00 A.M. I was told to pack up, that I was being transferred to the Curragh, so Stack and I parted once again.

The following June I was unconditionally released, without signing recognition of the Free State and still pledging my allegiance to the Republic.

While I was in the Curragh, however, I met Gerald Boland who was very bitter over the death of his brother, Harry. He swore that he was being kept in prison out of spite and simply because he was the brother of Harry. Gerald Boland's whole life since has been built upon the reputation of his brother.

A year and a half ago, when the Free State Government decided to pass coercion measures against Republicans there was a kick-up in the Cabinet inasmuch as nobody wanted the post of Minister for Justice. Nobody wanted the responsibility for Republican deaths. Rutledge, who was then the Minister for Justice, refused to continue as such, and it was left for Gerald Boland to grab it.

His record as the Minister for "Justice" for the last year is stained with the blood of the men he has officially murdered, Paddy McGrath—a veteran of 1916—and Thomas Harte; and with the deaths of Anthony D'Arcy and John MacNeela on hunger-strike; and the recent shooting of prisoners in the Curragh Concentration Camp. His conduct in handling the hunger-strike last April was so vindictive that Father O'Hare, who had three times begged for permission to visit the strikers, cried out in the Court during the inquest, "You have murdered D'Arcy and MacNeela!"

The record of these ex-Republicans rivals that of Judas—with the exception that Judas had the decency to hang himself.

Paddy McGrath was a 1916 veteran whose record all during the trouble was one of the best. He was under Traynor's command in the old days and was friendly with Traynor, but, unlike Traynor, he never deserted the Republic. When, in 1933, the I.R.A., re-opened the war with England, Paddy McGrath was there to fight side by side with the younger men. In an action against the B. & I. Steamship Office in the Tan times, Paddy was badly wounded and one bullet, near his heart, could not be removed. He carried that until 1940 when his one-time comrades officially murdered him after he had been arrested while protecting a headquarter's office of the Republican Army.

"The first sin is the hardest": and certainly it has been easy for these former Republicans to go one step lower each time—once they had made the first break. The whole thing confirms what Liam Mellows once said, "Go one inch off the straight line and you're no longer on the right road".

UNITY

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DYNAMICS OF WAR AND REVOLUTION

DYNAMICS OF WAR AND REVOLUTION by LAWRENCE DENNIS, published by the Weekly Foreign Letter, \$3.00. pp. 259, index. Reviewed by John Murphy.

We have for review this month one of the most interesting and thought providing books in the United States. The book has the additional extrinsic interest of being one of the few books which have been refused publication in America. The very mention of "censorship" provokes a stormy response in this country but Lawrence Dennis' new book, "Dynamics of War and Revolution," is on the not-to-be published list of American printing houses. And why!

Lawrence Dennis, the author, is an American of a long time of Americans and he writes intensely as an American—too intensely, one might say, when he seems to place his country before his God in some instances.

It is refreshing these days to find an author who is capable of writing strongly about America and her destiny instead of drooling some sickly dribble about "the Empire." Whether we agree with all the opinions of such an author is a minor point; at least he is AMERICAN in his outlook. Lawrence Dennis is qualified to speak on America and of her place in the circle of nations. His qualifications (which consist in part of seven years in the State Department and six years with two of the largest financial firms in Wall Street) are enhanced by an evident sincerity and devotion to what he considers the best interests of the American people to be.

This book is concerned with the inexorable economic changes which are rolling throughout the world, and with the effects upon the United States of that change and the place of our country in the "new world." It is written, not by a theorist, but by a man who has seen the storm and fury have subsided, for those whose task it will be to reconstruct America.

Lawrence Dennis argues that the old order is being succeeded by a new one and just as the industrial revolution ushered in the last new order, so will another revolution bring the new system into being. (Revolution he defines as any change.) The old order, he says, was built upon a British-founded system of capitalism which he calls "an attempt to unify the world under the rule of the British fleet and the Bank of England." The new order is some form of socialism which, in the United States, will result in a "shift in emphasis from success to sacrifice—for America... America as a unified great nation is about to be born—in war, travail, disillusionment and grim determination."

This book is essentially an astute analysis of the world conditions. He builds a convincing case to prove that the economic system called capitalism is doomed and is vainly trying to perpetuate itself by war. This democratic capitalism is driving America into war because, in order to survive, the capitalist system must expand continually. All frontiers have been closed for some years now and capitalism has begun to stagnate. War is the only expansion or alternative to stagnation. War is the only hope of taking up the economic slack of unemployment and idle productive power. But the war will end with no victory in the old capital-

istic sense for there will be no means of exploiting a vanquished people, and just as the last war initiated the rising tide of socialism so will the present war complete it. Lawrence Dennis, then, regrets that America is going to enter the present war which, he says, is England's last effort to uphold her economic world-domination, but if it succeeds in teaching Americans the folly of dabbling in European Utopias and if it succeeds in fusing America into a Nation, he will be satisfied. In his own words: "From another war we stand to gain much in disillusionment and re-education if, as seems practically certain, we suffer enough in consequence. The last world war, though it created Soviet Russia and the great depression of the thirties, still failed to teach the democracies very much. Thanks to the American military and economic reserves, they did not suffer enough. In the anger and bitterness of our next postwar frustration we shall finally be able to liquidate the present leadership and ideology responsible for sending in 1917 and in the forties the flower of American youth to die on European battlefields for unworthy interests and unattainable ideals. Out of this holocaust of American blood and suffering should arise a new American ideology and leadership."

The views in his book, which was written over a year ago, find an echo in the thought expressed by another prelate of the Church, Archbishop Mc-Nicholas of Cincinnati, Ohio, who said over the radio broadcast on December 26th:

"Capitalism in our country is blindly moving toward war, not fully realizing it is digging into its own grave. Big business is the glittering profits of war, but the glittering profits of war are the death of the world's capitalism as we know it today, which will be one of the inevitable consequences."

The key to much of the world's trouble today lies in an understanding of England and of the industrial and banking system which she forced upon the world for a century. The present European struggle is simply the death throes of that system. It is proof that a ravishing wolf must soon account for his crimes. But people who reason with their hearts cannot understand the shifting of the sands of history, cannot, in the author's words, "learn that when an Empire or a system has to go, it has to go." Lawrence Dennis would have America profit from the lesson of an Empire crumbling to bits. He regards England's fight as a life and death struggle for them; and our intervention as an unnecessary and costly waste of American youth and money. "It is not strange," he writes, "that in fighting for the perpetuation of their doomed economic power and system the British make their war objectives synonymous with every moral absolute men are known to cherish. For the British, the new revolution and their war effort to pay it are life-and-death matters. For us they ought to be only a great historical spectacle and lesson."

Readers of the Irish Republic will do well to purchase this book or to borrow it from a library, but they ought to read it at all costs. It is without exaggeration one of the most important books in print in the United States. It

FOOL'S GOLD—BUT WHO IS THE FOOL?

"If we should break out again in another war, let us not think to the fact that we would find thousands of Americans, who would be tempted for the sake of fool's gold to break down or evade our neutrality. They would tell you and unfortunately their views would get wide publicity, that if they paid article to intelligent nations, the unemployed of America would all find work. They would tell you that if they could extend credit to warring nations, that credit would be used in the United States to build houses and factories and pay our debts. They would tell you that America once more would capture the trade of the world. It would be hard to raise this chapter; it would be hard for many Americans, I fear, to look beyond to realize the inevitable penalties; the inevitable day of reckoning that comes from false prosperity. To avoid the danger of that good if we should have, would require the unswerving support of all

Americans who love peace. If we face the choice of profits or peace, the nation will never 'we choose peace'. It is the duty of all of us to encourage such a body of public opinion in the country that the answer will be clear and for all practical purposes unswerving."

Isn't the above article a fine American statement? Nowhere in it do you find a trace of any gibbering affection for a foreign Empire. Would you believe it if we told you that the above words are those of President Roosevelt? But they were uttered on August 15th, 1938. King George didn't get to the White House until June 8th, 1939.

Write your Congressman to keep America out of war by stopping all supplies to England! Do it now!

ANNUAL BALL Feb. 2nd at PALM GARDENS

DEATH ON PRISON SHIP

BELFAST (Delayed)—The first death on the prison ship (AL RAW. DAB) which the Northern Government got from England to intern Republicans occurred on November 18th. John Gaffney (45) of Donegal Road, Belfast, was officially listed as a death from brain hemorrhage. He is survived by a wife who was too sick to leave her bed even for the funeral.

He was first arrested in 1921 and served two years for his activities then. His next arrest came in 1929, then 1933, and finally, his fatal arrest came in 1939.

She has scourged the meek and the lowly
And the just, with an iron rod.
She is drunk with the blood of the holy,
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Newspaper.

ANNOUNCEMENT

In our next issue we expect to have an article on the facts of the Irish language revival in Ireland. For years the revival of Gaelic has served as a football for Free State political parties. If you are at all interested in the future of the Irish language make certain that you receive next month's paper. An article by one of the foremost men in America in the Gaelic Language movement will give you the FACTS on the revival in Ireland.

PLEASE NOTE

We occasionally have copies of the paper returned from the Post Office because the subscriber has moved. THE POST OFFICE WILL NOT FORWARD YOUR COPY OF THE IRISH REPUBLIC. Please notify us of any change of address.

25th Month of the War for IRISH Freedom..!

The IRISH REPUBLIC

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JOIN the Clans na Gael and I.R.A.

All things, all men, must be judged by
their purpose in life. The nobility of
an act or of a man can be determined
only by considering the purpose of the
act or the goal of the man. Only in this
manner can we judge what is best or
is best in this life.

There are many Irish organizations,
good, bad and indifferent. They have
varying purposes; some have very high
purposes. But only a few have the
noble purpose of freedom for their
raison d'être. Only few organizations
have unselfishly dedicated themselves
to the independence of Ireland. And
foremost among those is the honoured
and respected Clans na Gael and I.R.A.
of America.

There are splendid Irish men outside
the ranks of this organization: a few
of the best men in America are not
members, but by far the best Irish
men in America are those who are mem-
bers of the Clans na Gael and I.R.A.

Apply the test and you will see why.
What, would you say, is the highest
purpose that an Irish organization could
have? Is it not the freedom of
Ireland?

What is the highest purpose in this
life that an Irishman could have? Is it
not the ambition to help free his native
land?

Putting the two together you get the
result that we arrived at when we
wrote the caption for this piece—Join
the Clans na Gael and I.R.A. of America.

COMMON SENSE vs. PROPAGANDA

"War is Hell!" was said a long time
ago, but it is even more true today.
England and Germany have been bomb-
ing each other unmercifully for weeks
now with most of the suffering being
borne by the civilian non-combatants
in both countries.

Most of the German bombing raids
have been carried out in daylight when
it is possible to see what is to be bomb-
ed. Most of the British bombing has
been done at night over darkened cities
when it is absolutely impossible for an
aviator to distinguish one building
from another, a military objective
from, say, a hospital.

Despite these facts, every report
from London emphasizes the propaga-
nda they would like to put over, namely,
that the R.A.F., even though they fly
blindly by night, strike only military
targets, while the Germans who fly in
broad daylight strike only hospitals
and churches!

What a low opinion of our intelli-
gence the British must have!

A WORD TO THE WISE

Certain Irishmen, in New York and
Boston particularly, are overstepping the
bounds of decency in their efforts
to sabotage the progress of the Repub-
lican organizations in America.

Some of these men have past his-
tories that would make shameful read-
ing. If they persist in their efforts to
undermine Republican thought they
shall leave as with no alternative but
to publish them.

What, for instance, would the Irish
people think of a man who is the Fian-
na Fail mouthpiece in America, who
lives on the reflected glory of 1916, and
yet, in 1916, when he was editor of an
Irish paper in New York had the trea-
son in him to denounce the martyrs of
Easter Week as "misguided, insane
young men"? This same gentleman is
thoroughly consistent in his attempts
to sabotage the efforts of the men of
1940 to free Ireland.

Then there is the case of a "certain
man" in Boston who had a great re-
cord in the fight to free Ireland! — he
joined the Fianna Eireann a quarter of
a century ago, took an oath to defend
the Republic of Ireland against all en-
emies, and age is engaged in the trea-
sonable penguin of subverting the
work of the Irish Republican organi-
zations in America. This Boston gen-
tleman has a lovely 9 month record of
his stay in Ireland during 1931! It is
doubtful that he could stand to read
it himself.

One word is enough to the wise . . .
Does either of these gentlemen wish to
have the public know all the details?

DEMOS IN ILLIUS PROPAGANDA

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—Condemning in no
uncertain terms the actions of those
"propagandists for war" who "are al-
lowed to cry down the normal wish of
the American people for peace" Cardinal
O'Connell, dean of the American
Hierarchy, advised the American peo-
ple to work hard for a just peace. He
strongly denounced a peace based upon
"power politics" as was the Versail-
les Treaty. The Cardinal declared that
America should not "sink her individ-
uality and become a sort of tail-end of
a foreign empire!" It is generally un-
derstood here that he was referring to
the William Allen White Committee to
Drag America into War.



Mr. President: What about this mob in the back?

LABOUR COMMITS SUICIDE

When the Irish-American "press"
(with the exception of the Gaelic Ameri-
can) was maintaining a discreet sil-
ence on the election, the IRISH RE-
PUBLIC had the courage to address an
editorial to Labour pointing out the
short-sightedness of placing a TEM-
PORARY labour advantage before the
interests of the Nation as a whole. We
meant by that that if America goes to
war, Labour will lose all it gained in
the recent past. We pointed out that if
the trend toward war continued, La-
bour would probably be called upon to
work longer hours with no increase in
pay, the hours becoming longer and
longer until all the advantages of the
past few years should have been wiped
out.

It isn't a pleasant part to play to
rise up now with "We told you so!"
But it has happened here! Two weeks
ago Lamont called upon the workers of
America to work a six day week WITH
NO INCREASE IN PAY "in the in-
terest of our national defense".

Lamont didn't suggest that he would cut
his profits in the interests of national
defense.

No one can say that we ought not
work a six day week or a ten day week
for our country, if it were necessary.
But to call upon one class to make all
the sacrifices is a suspicious beginning.
Furthermore, when we discover that
half of all we produce "in the interest
of national defense" is being given to
England, then we can justly think it
something more than "national de-
fense" that urges the profiteers to de-
mand that labour forfeit its shorter
hours and living standard.

Labour can still redeem itself. Be-
fore it is too late we urge Labour, we
urge every working man who wants to
retain his present living standard, we
urge every citizen to write to his Sen-
ator and Representative to STOP ALL
MILITARY AID TO ENGLAND!

UNITY

Much is being said lately in some
Irish circles on the matter of "unity";
little is being said in a sincere manner.

Certain men with their tongues in
their cheeks have derided the lack of
unity in Irish thought. There ought to
be a common ground on which we all
could meet, they say.

No one can be justified in asking for
unity on an immoral point or an unjust
issue. No one, for instance, would be
justified in asking the Irish people to
unite on the issue of Dominion status
for Ireland. You cannot ask people to
unite to perpetuate a wrong, and it is
wrong for Ireland to be a Dominion of
the British Empire.

The one common meeting ground for
Irishmen worthy of the name is in the
question of Ireland's freedom. Every
Irishman could possibly refuse to unite on
that necessity. But several of these
honourable gentlemen have done just
that! Some of them have been instru-
mental in establishing a "Committee
to Defend Ireland's Neutrality", and
these same honourable gentlemen are
instrumental in rejecting the proposal

that was brought before that commit-
tee—a proposal that this committee
should not confine itself to a discus-
sion of the possibility of England grab-
bing a few more Irish ports but should
bring home to the Irish Race in Amer-
ica the fact that this is the time to
drive England out of every inch of Ire-
land, North and South. These same
gentlemen who are loudest in their cries
about Irish disunity, these same gen-
tlemen refused to consider the motion
that they campaign for Irish indepen-
dence!

If further proof of the insincerity of
some of these gentlemen were wanted,
would it not be found in this—that
they invited to their "unity" meeting
representatives of almost every Irish
organization in New York, but to our
knowledge, they asked no representa-
tive from any of the Republican organi-
zations.

When they would not entertain a
motion to have this committee work for
independence, they could hardly be ex-
pected to invite to their orgy any rep-
resentatives who are pledged to the
restoration of Ireland's freedom.

THE PROPHET COLUMCILLE

The world in its quondary mood to-
day resurrects the word and writings
of its past prophets and tries to learn
from them what is to come out of the
present chaos.

Whenever Irishmen hear of prophets
their minds invariably go back to Ire-
land's Seer. We hear again our Grand-
parents recite "Coaches without horses,
trains without engines, men soaring
aloft with the certainty of the eagle
and a man heard speaking as the thun-
der around the world." Seeing these
things come to pass in our day, we
wonder does the following quotation
from AMHRA COLUMCILLE by Dal-
lan Forghall written in A.D. 584 refer
to the events of to-day.

"Let in Futurity's great page too
Your great oppressors find I also view:
A son of nations shall 'twixt Leagues run
Flare as the vortex that crush her standing
thru."

Her wondrous murals of the universe
Her hunting engines and oppressing curse,
Her great magnificences and golden store
Shall ultimately fall, to rise no more:
Thus shall poor Eve's long oppressed race
Among the nations take their rightful place."

We were rather amused lately when
we received some literature purporting
to prove the ENGLISH SPEAKING
RACE is the Nation Israel, God's
Chosen People and the elect of the
earth. We opened our Bible and read
"the fall of Babylon" Chap. XVIII.
The Apocalypse of St. John. We re-
commend the reading to our readers,
and ask what city today would cause
the "Merchants of the earth to weep
and mourn over her when they shall
see the smoke of her burning." Per-
haps some of our clerical readers would
be kind enough to forward us the in-
terpretation of the above Chapter.

—Jiback

MAC FIONN

Do treachery an rogairt 's do fionn an gaol map fuit
Alas! Mac Fionn 's an gaol do 'n 'na d'pait:
Ei treachair 'na fionn, 's fionn an gaol map fuit
'S na fionn 's fionn 's na fionn 's fionn 's fionn

THE SEONINS SAID THERE WAS NO GAELIC TYPE

True Irishmen admit the necessity for restoring the Irish language. True Irishmen are devoting their lives to that work. A Republic without the bulwark of the language would be a Republic in name only. It would not be a true Republic. The name of freedom would soon pass away. In the restoration of the language with the restoration of the Republic lies the hope of Ireland's future!

Because the language program is important one would expect full cooperation from the Irish Press in America. Where do we find it? Of all the papers printed in the United States the IRISH REPUBLIC is the only one that thinks enough of the language to feature original, lively articles in *Gaeil*, fluid Gaelic. One other paper (THE IRISH WORLD) reprints in a slovenly, confusing manner a few paltry Irish lessons copied from Fr. O'Grady's books and elsewhere.

What excuse do these papers have for neglecting the language in this way? The IRISH REPUBLIC made unofficial inquiry. Our investigator was told that they were all willing and even anxious to have articles in Irish but the price of Irish type was "too high" and it was too difficult to obtain. Today we are branding this statement as a damnable lie typical of the Free State attitude toward the language!

For the information of all our so-called

Irish papers we are telling the world that an unlimited amount of Irish type can be had from the American Typefounders Co. at 104 East 25th Street in New York City. The cost is \$1.24 per pound—a price that is only a few cents higher than the English type!

Here's the point. The IRISH REPUBLIC is a non-profit paper, expounding National ideals and depending on the generosity of its subscribers to continue its existence. The other Irish papers are frankly out for a profit, and making it (we see nothing wrong in that); but if we can stretch our pocketbook to provide Irish type, why can not these money making papers spare a few cents from their profits to buy a few pounds of Irish type (\$1.24 per lb.) for their papers?

Because we are vitally interested in the language we will go so far as to make this offer to these Irish papers. At no cost to you we will write the Irish copy for you, set the type and even proof-read it for you! In other words, we will do everything for you but buy the type. Is it too much to ask of you that you buy a few pounds of Irish type at \$1.24 a pound?

Our prediction is that these papers will continue in their policy of ignoring the language. Judge for yourself. It's a good test of how Irish they are.

LETTERS CAN SAVE AMERICA!

The United States is headed toward war. There is no doubt about that. The mass of the people here are opposed to our going to war. There is no doubt about that.

Pushing the country into war is the idea by Aiding the Allies, headed by the name Mr. William Allen White who was formerly connected with the Communists. His present committee might better be called the "Committee to Sabotage America by Aiding The Allies".

It has been charged in the Senate that this committee is setting the foreign policy of our country. On this committee, or working with it, we find prominent members of our various governments. That they are not true to the traditions of their office is apparent when one asks himself "what would happen if some Government officials decided to form a committee called Committee to Defend America by Aiding Germany?"

We need not answer that, except to say that such men would not remain in office very long. Why is it, then, that we allow our elected representatives, be they Governors or Congressmen, to adopt a belligerent attitude when we are officially neutral? Is it known that some of these elected representatives have deep interests in the war and industries and would stand to reap heavy profits by a declaration of war? Not because of their investments in munitions must they be allowed to override the American sentiment of

neutrality!

There is one way to stop these war agents. It is a way which expresses a deep and lasting faith in democracy. That way is the American way of letting your Congressmen know what you think!

We have not enough Americanism left in them to sit down and write in Washington. It is a tragic thing when American Citizens lose faith in their system of government. Here, in this country we have the best system of government yet devised by mankind. It is in danger, today; in danger from fellow Americans with ambitious minds and, in some cases, greedy hearts. Notwithstanding this, the mass of us are firm believers in our way of life. We can save it only by letter writing to our Congressmen.

Let us have enough faith in our future to send a letter this very moment to our Representatives and Senators. It is true that some of them have grown arrogant and disrespectful of our wishes. They have been made drunk on the wine of power. You can sober them with your letters. If you receive no answer, write the following week! Continue writing until you get personal letters, not form-letters, in reply.

And finally, if you read of a Senator or other public figure standing on true American Principles, drop him a line of congratulations to cheer him in his fight.

Demand that all aid to England stop! We must preserve our own defenses!

FLYING COLUMN

When the Birminghamites looked so fearfully at the death that recently rained from their skies we wonder did they recall another time—ten months ago—when they looked gleefully upon the bodies of two Irish martyrs suspended between heaven and earth? February 8th, 1940, England who has earned the name of "Hogwarts of the Earth" took the lives of two soldiers of the Irish Republican Army. Even the Congress of the United States was constrained to cry out in protest. Representative Thomas Flaherty introduced a motion calling upon the United States Government to intercede with England on the behalf of humanity. But this was not the first time that England has hanged prisoners of war.

There is hardly an argument that English propaganda applies against the Axis powers which could not be better used against England herself. Note these few:

The Hon. Amery, Secretary for India said on November 11th, "For Axis success much depended on who could be expelled, killed, or bullied into taking part with the Axis powers" (What about the attitude of your government on the Irish issue, Mr. Amery?)

Amery also said, referring to Mollathal peeing on a Roman warrior with the intention of bringing Italy back to its former glory, "Mollathal forgot that before there was an ancient Roman Empire, there was an ancient Greece, the spirit of which still lives." (Yes, Mr. Amery, and before England ever became a nation and while your ancestors—if they were British—were still running around in nothing but a coat of velvet, Ireland was a great, respected nation, the spirit of which still lives, despite the deplorable barbarity of your government.)

And the NEW YORK TIMES of the Italian attack on Greece says "The one thing certain about it was only that it was a very small nation so incapable to be attacked down if they are in the way, is not only the most brutal characteristic of this war, but the most

merciless (perhaps) to a new order." (Why were we to say to the TIMES that Ireland is not the only nation that England has used as a "battering ram", the TIMES, in the stark reply of the British propagandist, would answer that by Greece must be bypassed and all that is past; but it's only a month ago since England demanded that Ireland become a belligerent in this British war. Was this treating Ireland as a "battering ram" or not?)

There are some naive souls who really believe that the Free State is independent, not many any more, but there are some. It was to these that Lathian addressed himself some months ago in St. Louis when he said, "After the World War, all small nations of Europe obtained their freedom, including Ireland." But the mask was dropped last month when Churchill admitted that the Free State is still a British Dominion and should be prepared to make "greater contributions" to the "Motherland" in her hour of need.

If the so-called "Committee to Defend Ireland's Neutrality" is truly interested in helping Ireland and protecting America, why did they refuse to go forward on a platform of independence for Ireland? What is in the minds of a few leaders who would have nothing to do with such a just demand? Is it that they would embarrass the Dublin Government? And why did they turn down the proposal to campaign for the end of all military gifts, such as our badly needed destroyers and bombers, to England? Only one thing is preventing England from using more Irish ports and that is public opinion among the Irish in America. But the United States will be in the war up to the hilt within six months, and who, then, will raise a cry if England should decide to sink the whole of Ireland? More intelligent policy to stop the United States from going into the war by demanding that all aid to England be stopped? Why did this committee refuse to consider this motion?

Recent reports from Camp Dix have mentioned the shortage of tanks for the conscripts—but no word of the 227 tanks we gave to Canada because we "had a surplus!"

"Seeking Foreign Trouble"

The best book on British propaganda in America. You can't have an opinion for not owning a copy when you learn that the special price is only 25c. or 2 for \$1.00.

BUY 3!

LEARN YOUR LANGUAGE

THE GAN TRANGA, THE GAN ANAM.

Gaelic classes are conducted in the following places. Take advantage of these opportunities to learn your own language. A 100% Irish Republican knows and speaks his mother tongue!

GAELIC SOCIETY — Low's Lincoln Square Theatre Arcade—Broadway, between 60th and 69th Streets — Friday evenings — 8:30. Admission 50¢.

PHILOCELTIC SOCIETY — Central Opera House, 67th Street and Third Avenue. — Friday evenings at 8:30.

GUMANN AN IREANNAIS — 908 Washington Ave. (161st St.) Bronx — Wednesday evenings 8:30.

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EVERY DOLLAR SPENT ON ENGLISH GOODS HELPS TO
SUPPRESS THE IRISH REPUBLIC.

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IN IRELAND**
Mail yours to
IRELAND!

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FOR A GOOD TIME— FOR A GOOD CAUSE

ANNUAL BALL of the CLAN na GAEL and I.R.A. of NEW YORK

THE PALM GARDENS
306 WEST 82nd STREET

The Outstanding Annual Event in
New York Irish Circles. Come and
Enjoy Yourself the While You Sup-
port the Cause of
IRELAND A NATION!

SATURDAY NIGHT
FEBRUARY 9th

RECALLING THE LATE JOE MCGARRITY'S VISITS TO SAN FRANCISCO

He came to us with cheering words—saying
That Ireland's sons would soon be on the march
That leaders true and brave were now maturing
And ready to bear aloft their country's torch.

'Twas Easter tide in nineteen and thirty-seven
He stood among us beaming back those twenty years
To that great epoch when men had driven
To win the freedom of their land so dear.

And ere he bade goodbye we knew
He too had hopes that we would do our share
To uphold that grand ideal of patriot true
Who now were ready to attack the lion in his lair.

And when, amid the battle of nineteen and thirty-nine
He came to us again with one of Ireland's fighting sons
How glad we were that now had come the time
When we could help avenge our country's wrongs.

And when he made appeal that we should give our aid
To the men now fighting in the ranks of the I.R.A.
We felt the call as our spirits proudly said
'We pledge ourselves to keep our pledge always'.

And when he bled him with his blood to the Clan
Our hope of victory had increased a hundred fold
For here we knew we had a leader and a man
Who had defied the lure of compromise and gold.

Alas! Unkindly Fate stepped in to interfere—
To stop the work that could ill afford the pause
And thus cut short the life-long career
Of a noble leader in Ireland's holy cause.

Although he's gone, we hold his memory still
And follow his advice with its noble clarity
His memory and example will guide us on until
We write the epitaph of our beloved Joe McGarrity.

—D. J. GRIFFIN
San Francisco

British Soldiers Chased as Germans

There was a hue and cry at Barnet
(Herts), recently after two men, in hos-
pital blue and with close-cropped heads
had addressed a park keeper in broken
English.

The pursuit was headed by a Home
Guard armed with a shotgun and a man
with a German lorry. The two men they
were Germans by the look of them.

said the Home Guard.

Finally the "Germans" were driven
into the arms of the police. They prov-
ed to be convalescent soldiers who
spoke broad Lancashire.

(This incident ought to shut up forever
all who profess to be "bilingual" on the
language basis of "dialectal differences")

Do Your Part

GET A NEW SUBSCRIPTION

The Irish Republic

1617 Kennellworth Place,

Bronx, N. Y.

charges payable to HARRY SHORR.

Gentlemen:

Please find enclosed \$..... for
..... issues. (12 issues for \$1.00)

I am also enclosing a voluntary
contribution of \$..... to further
the work of a really National Irish-Amer-
ican Newspaper.

Christmas Presents

FOR IRELAND'S SOLDIERS

... AND THEIR DEPENDENTS!

To us who are safe, happy and free in America, Christmas is a joyous occasion. Families gather together in friendly warmth to commemorate the birth of the Prince of Peace.

But think of Ireland! 5,000 Republican prisoners, charged with no crime but a fervent wish to see Ireland free, are uncomfortably crowded into cold, bleak concentration camps.

Let's make their Christmas a little happier. Many families have been left without support because the father is in such a concentration camp. Let's make their Christmas a little brighter!

From those readers who cannot afford to send money we ask, of them particularly, prayers for the success of the fight for Irish freedom. And from those of our clerical subscribers who are sore pressed for money we ask a Mass for the souls of the gallant Soldiers of the Irish Republic who have lost their lives in action during the past year.

THE IRISH REPUBLIC

1617 Kennellworth Place

Bronx, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Here is my Christmas gift to the soldiers of Irish freedom who are now suffering in English and Irish jails. God grant that their sacrifice will soon result in the freedom of Ireland and the restoration of the Republic. I enclose a (money order) a (check) in the amount of \$.....
(Please make these checks payable to James E. Langan)
In Ireland's cause, I am,

For Your Convenience We
Enclose a Return Envelope

From _____
Street _____
City _____
State _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 12-4-87 BY SP8 BTJ/08

THE IRISH REPUBLIC

1617 Kennelworth Place

The Bronx — New York, N. Y.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-4-87 BY SP8 BTJ/ag

61-7606-60X

2-22-41

RE: CON NEENAN

copy

(b7D) blind memo

Info re
sugg Neenan be located, O'Flaherty has overstayed his time
in this country. Director's notations; "A copy should be
procured at once; It there is an outstanding warrant & he
is wanted we must apprehend him at once; If he has over-
stayed his time he must be compelled to leave at once; We
cannot palliate with any of these if a violation of law has
taken place. H." tamm foxworth five 5-2-41 ndj

Extensive search to locate original, negative.

61-7606-60X

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**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

Washington, D. C.

March 1, 1941

DECLASSIFIED BY 283 STJ/98
ON 12-5-81

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: CORNELIUS (CON) NEWMAN
LIAM O'FLAHERTY
ST. JOHN GAFFNEY
JUDGE DANIEL COHILLAN
Irish Republican Army
Internal Security

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to the instructions of Inspector AL
ROSEN, Special Agent [REDACTED] conferred with [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] In addition to the information set forth
in the memorandum dated February 22, 1941, which was dictated
by [REDACTED] at the time of his visit to your office,
as a matter of background, explained [REDACTED]

(b7c)
(b7D)

1 ENCL. FM

for [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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(b7c)
(b7D)

[REDACTED]

The New York Office is being requested to ascertain the status of the warrant issued in the Southern District of New York for the arrest of NEEMAN, who is under indictment for violation of the lottery law. The New York Office is also requested to verify the entry and present status of LIAM O'FLAHERTY through a check of the immigration records at Ellis Island, New York.

Very truly yours,

Guy Hottel
GUY HOTTEL
Special Agent in Charge

(b7c)

[REDACTED]
cc-New York
Enclosure

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XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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CAA:ATK

March 3, 1941

RECORDED

61-7606-62
 62-10050-30-1
 Special Agent in Charge
 Washington, D. C.

Re: Cornelius (Con) Neenan;
 Liam O'Flaherty; St. John Gaffney;
 Judge Daniel Cohalan; Irish
 Republican Army; Internal Security.

Dear Sir:

There is transmitted herewith the laboratory report covering the examination of specimens submitted by your office in connection with the above-entitled matter and transmitted by your communication dated March 1, 1941.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
 Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 12-4-87 BY 2082/STJ/af

cc-New York

Enclosure

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED

★ MAR 3 1941 ★

P. M.
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CAA:AWK

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Report

March 3, 1941

File # 62-60930-10-6

Re: Cornelius (Con) Neenan;
Liam O'Flaherty; St. John Caffney;
Judge Daniel Cohallan; Irish Republican
Army; Internal Security.

Lab # 43515

Examination requested by: Washington

Reference: letter of 3/1/41

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-4-87 BY 2830513/ab
(42c)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

61-1606-60

Laboratory Report

Page Two

(b7D)



The original specimen is returned herewith, photographic copies having been made for the laboratory.

- 1 Bureau
- 2 Washington
- 1 New York
- 1 Laboratory

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

Washington, D. C.

March 18, 1941

DECLASSIFIED BY 831053108
ON 12-4-89
PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. [redacted]

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: CORNELIUS (CON) NEENAN
LIAM O'FLAHERTY
ST. JOHN GAFFNEY
JUDGE DANIEL COHALLAN
Irish Republican Army;
Internal Security

(b7c)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to my letter dated March 1,
1941, with which there was transmitted an original letter
turned over to this office by [redacted]

Please be advised that the original letter was
returned to [redacted] on March 14, 1941, by Special Agent
[redacted] On that occasion [redacted] informed Agent
[redacted] that [redacted]

(b7c
b7D)

1 ENCL. FM

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RECORDED & INDEXED
MAR 21 1941
RECEIVED

62-10306-63
MAR 21 1941
FBI - NEW YORK
ADAMS

Director

NEENAN-Irish Republican Army

March 18, 1941

(b7c
b7D)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Very truly yours,

Guy Hottel

GUY HOTTEL

Special Agent in Charge

(b7c)

[REDACTED]
65-1258

Encl.

cc New York

If you had to walk today...

BLAME THE TRANSPORT WORKERS UNION!

AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS

Fifth Avenue Coach Company
Employees for 1940:

Drivers . . . \$2,076.44
Conductors . . . 1,308.54
All others:
skilled and
unskilled . . . 1,379.63

AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS

New York City Omnibus
Corporation Employees

for 1940:

Drivers \$2,126.51
All others:
skilled and
unskilled . . . 1,900.23

DON'T BLAME THE MEN WHO MAN THE BUSES FOR MAKING YOU WALK

The officials of the T. W. U. insisted on this strike. They . . . not our men . . . are responsible for it! We question whether all the facts were laid before the men prior to the strike vote.

DON'T BLAME THE BUS COMPANIES FOR MAKING YOU WALK

We have done our best to avoid this strike.

We've been bargaining collectively with T. W. U. and have operated under a closed shop for three and a half years! Before this strike was called we offered the union officials three separate ways to keep our buses running and our men employed!

As to the New York City Omnibus Corporation, the union's demands would amount to a sum larger than the total net earnings of the company for 1940.

There's a name for that sort of thing—**CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY!**

The average yearly wages of our employees are higher, by a large margin, than the average annual wages paid by any other bus company operating in the City of New York or in the United States. They are higher than the average annual wages paid by any other industry that we know of. Yet other industries, unlike ourselves, are not bound by a *fixed fare* and can increase the price to the consumer of their product or service.

COMPARE THESE FIGURES:

Average Annual Wage for Employees

8. WE OFFERED TO EXTEND THE EXISTING CONTRACTS FOR 30, 60, OR 90 DAYS, OR WHATEVER TIME WAS NECESSARY TO IRON OUT ANY DIFFERENCES.

THE EXISTING CONTRACTS WHICH WE OFFERED TO EXTEND ARE THE VERY SAME CONTRACTS WHICH THE TRANSPORT WORKERS BULLETIN, THE UNION'S OWN PAPER, PRAISED IN THESE GLOWING TERMS WHEN THEY WERE SIGNED IN 1939.

(The Fifth Avenue Coach Company Contract)

"Officers of the Local Union and of the Sections, in the general meeting which ratified the agreement and in subsequent section meetings, have given thorough explanations of the new rates and other features of the agreement, WHICH IS CONSIDERED BY EVERYBODY AS ONE OF THE UNION'S FINEST ACHIEVEMENTS IN VIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE COMPANY."

(The New York City Omnibus Corporation Contract)

"The Transport Workers Union established THE HIGHEST HOURLY RATES and won many outstanding improvements for the two thousand members. . . . A rise of eight cents an hour brought the top rate for drivers up to 90 cents, THE HIGHEST IN THE U. S. FOR SUCH TYPE OF TRANSPORTATION, and corresponding increases were won for all other operators and garage employees."

THE T. W. U. WOULD NOT USE REASONABLE METHODS! THEY REFUSED, EVEN FOR A SHORT TIME TO EXTEND THE CONTRACTS THEY PRAISED SO HIGHLY ONLY TWO YEARS AGO!

THEY INSISTED ON HAVING A STRIKE. THEY HAVE THEIR STRIKE.

AND YOU WALK!

WHAT DOES T. W. U. DEMAND OF US?

THIS IS WHAT THEY DEMAND!

For 1940 the Fifth Avenue Coach Company suffered a loss of \$160,000.00 (from operation). It had an income from investments of \$225,000.00. Its final net income was \$65,000.00.

The union demands call for increases amounting to \$1,240,000.00 a year.

We don't know how to pay \$1,240,000.00 more each year out of \$65,000.00. And union officials have been unable to show us how.

FIFTH AVENUE COACH CO. • NEW YORK CITY OMNIBUS CORP. • (31 MANHATTAN BUS LINES)

5th Avenue—135th Street—
Bleecker Street
7th Avenue—
St. Nicholas Avenue—
Convent Avenue
25th Street—Jackson Heights
Elmhurst—Crosstown—
Airport

Port Washington Avenue—
Penn Station
72nd Street Crosstown
87th Street Crosstown
Riverside Drive—Astor Place—
Washington Square
Central Park West—
Washington Square

168th Street—Riverside Drive—
8th Avenue—Washington Square
4th and Madison Avenues
Lexington and Lenox Avenues
8th Avenue and Central Park West
9th Avenue and Amsterdam Avenue
Broadway—Columbus—
Lenox Avenue

Broadway—7th Avenue
8th Avenue
7th Avenue
116th Street
96th Street
86th Street
79th Street
54th Street

23rd Street
14th Street
8th Street
Spring and Duane Streets
Avenue C and 1st Street
1st Street
2nd Street

Average Annual Wage for Employees
New York City Omnibus Corporation in 1940

NOTWITHSTANDING ALL THIS:

The T. W. U. demands wage increases ranging from 25% to 48% for all drivers, with increases ranging from 12% to 37% for all mechanics.

The T. W. U. now demands three weeks' vacation a year with pay!

How many of you bus riders enjoy more than the two weeks' vacation with pay which we now give our employees?

T. W. U. demands, in addition to these three weeks' eight fully paid holidays a year—four more than they are now getting. This practically amounts to a total of more than four weeks' vacation year with pay.

T. W. U. demands that pay be allowed certain employees for cashing their pay checks at night, boring banks and elsewhere.

T. W. U. demands that large and increased cash sums for sick benefits (beginning with the first day of sickness) BE DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO RULES TO BE MADE BY THE UNION AND NOBODY ELSE!

THESE ARE ONLY A FEW OF THE LONG LIST OF DEMANDS. DEMANDS WHICH TOTAL A MUCH HIGHER FIGURE THAN THE COMBINED EARNINGS OF BOTH BUS COMPANIES.

ALL THIS IN THE FACE OF RISING TAXES AND THE SIMPLE FACT THAT WE CANNOT RAISE THE PRICE OF A BUS RIDE TO MEET ANY SUCH DEMANDS.

(Our price is fixed by law. It is the union who ask for the increase.)

T. W. U. MAKES THESE FANTASTIC DEMANDS. WILL THEY EVER TO SUBMIT THESE DEMANDS TO MEDIATION OR TO AN IMPARTIAL ARBITRATOR, AS WE HAVE OFFERED TO DO.

WHAT IS THE ANSWER TO ALL THIS?

THERE IS ONLY ONE FAIR AND HONEST ANSWER:

THE ENTIRE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DISCOMFORT AND THE INCONVENIENCE TO YOU, THE BUS-RIDING PUBLIC, YES, AND THE LOSS OF WAGES TO OUR MEN, RESTS SQUARELY ON THE SHOULDERS OF THE OFFICIALS OF THE TRANSPORT WORKERS UNION AND ON THEIRS ALONE.

BUSMAN'S HOLIDAY: TO OFFICE AND HOME BY TAXICAB, SUBWAY OR ELEVATED



Fifth Avenue. When opportunity knocked for taxicabs.



John A. Ritchie, chairman of the board of Fifth Avenue Coach Co. and New York City Omnibus Corp.



Old friends in a strike shelter.

Times Wire World

PEACE HOPES DIM
IN BUS WALKOUT

Continued from Page One

sergeants and sixty patrolmen on each tour, assigned to strike duty, had little to do but observe.

After a survey by precinct captains, the Bureau of Operations at Police Headquarters, estimating that 1,000 buses were in the city, and that 5,000 men had answered the strike call. They reported that fifteen maintenance men were at work at the Fifth Avenue Coach Company's repair shop at East 121st Street, and that 100 men on strike. The Fifth Avenue Coach Company, which employs 4,000 men, has three buses and the Spence School, 22 East Ninety-first Street, and the Nightingale-Bamford School, 20 East Ninety-second Street, are busless.

Mayor LaGuardia said that a union committee

500 in Private Schools
Lose Chartered Buses

Four private schools on Manhattan's upper East Side that charter nine buses of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company to take 500 pupils to and from school were deprived of these facilities yesterday by the bus strike. The buses are normally operated by employees of the company.

Attendance was not affected, however, as the pupils came to school in taxicabs, family automobiles or alone.

The schools affected were the Brearley School, 141 E. 86th Street; the Episcopal School, 100 East 87th Street; the Episcopal School, 22 East Ninety-first Street; and the Nightingale-Bamford School, 20 East Ninety-second Street, are busless.

obtained by resigning to work and starting to negotiate.

Soon after his conference with the Mayor, Mr. Ritchie issued a formal statement, explaining the company's position and voicing regret that the public should be inconvenienced.

"A strike has been called which we did our best to avoid. It was called in the face of appeals by both city authorities and the companies to mediate, arbitrate or extend the existing contracts."

"We do not think all the facts were laid before the men before the strike was taken; otherwise perhaps there would not have been a strike."

"Our men receive the highest rates of pay for similar work in the United States. They get sick benefits, four holidays with pay, two-week vacations with pay, and the finest working conditions in the industry."

"The union demands more sick benefits, eight holidays with pay, three-week vacations with pay, which with paid holidays would be equivalent to over a month's vacation with pay, and wage increases and retroactive pay from both companies amounting to over \$2,000,000 a year on top of the \$5,201,435 of

Pickets Cannot Drink;
Police Have Quiet Day

As the bus strike neared the end of the first day no violence had been reported to the Bureau of Operations at Police Headquarters, and only eight sergeants and sixty patrolmen had been posted on each tour to guard the eight company garages.

In a mimeographed order to the pickets the Transport Workers Union called upon them to conduct themselves as "decent and respectable union men." Watchmen were posted at the entrances to bars near local strike headquarters to dissuade the strikers from entering. Any man who had been drinking was to be barred from picket duty.

traffic, especially at key points such as Grand Central Station, Fourteenth Street on the East Side line, of the IRT division, Times

Square, Pennsylvania Station and Brooklyn Bridge, was greatly increased. On the IRT and IND divisions trains were somewhat behind schedule during the rush periods and so crowded that many passengers had to wait on platforms while two or three trains entered and left the stations before they could be accommodated.

Pickets stationed at various key points along the twenty-seven routes of the street companies' network, in addition to their union duties, the task of advising the riding public of the rapid transit and other substitute facilities available at or near their picket posts. Many pickets, in response to questions about the strike, explained the union's demands and viewpoint on the controversy with the companies.

The Transit Commission maintained observers at the garages and terminals of the two struck companies. It has no jurisdiction in disputes involving companies whose ordinary transportation activities it regulates under State law.

Picketing of company garages and

5th Ave. Without 'Stages'
Second Time in 55 Years

Down yesterday's found Fifth Avenue clear of public transportation for the second time in fifty-five years. Yesterday marked the first time that stages stopped rolling in the avenue because of an industrial dispute.

Oddly enough, yesterday's tie-up fell only two days short of the anniversary of the Biltmore, 1886, when horse-drawn stages found it impossible to flounder through the 15.5 inch snowfall.

The Fifth Avenue Transportation Company Ltd. started horse-drawn stage service in 1886.

terminals was placed on a one-hour shift basis at midnight by Mr. Quill, who, with Austin Hogan, president of the New York local, made a tour of picket stations. The new method of picketing, Mr. Quill said, was

established because the company had made no attempt to operate buses and more than 2,000 members of the bus division of the union had made themselves available for picket duty.

Mr. Quill also announced that about 2,000 members of the union belonging to the IRT branch would join the picket lines today.

UNIONS WARNED BY COURT

Holley Annals Jurisdictional Rivalry in Bus-Case Hearing

Warning that the public is likely to become impatient over the results of jurisdictional fights between labor unions was given yesterday in special term of the Queens Supreme Court at Jamaica by Justice Francis G. Holley. He had before him attorneys representing the Transport Workers Union, C. I. O., and the Bus Line Maintenance Association, a shop association of the Bee Line, a bus corporation operating in Nassau and Queens Counties. They appeared on an application of the association for a temporary in-

junction against the T. W. U. and the management of the Bee Line to prevent them from closing a contract that would affect the maintenance men.

Taking the papers by the case after a brief argument and reserving decision, Justice Holley said: "The public has been sympathetic toward labor. But these jurisdictional fights are beginning to turn them away. A pendulum swings, you know. Watch out."

The arguments and papers disclosed that the association has existed since 1886 and at present has a membership of forty-three. On Nov. 18, 1940, the association closed a contract with the management of the Bee Line governing the relations of its members for a year. A vote of employees of the Bee Line was taken recently and the Transport Workers Union was chosen as bargaining agent by a vote of ninety-four to fifty-three. Thereafter the State Labor Relations Board issued an order giving the T. W. U. jurisdiction. The maintenance men want to be exempt from the ruling and have their contract recognized.

One aspect of the strike upon which the other union nor city officials would comment was its relationship to the union's status on the unified transit lines owned and operated by the city. The union, at the same meetings at which the bus strike vote was taken, adopted resolutions condemning the Board of Transportation for alleged failure to observe the terms of collective bargaining contracts between the city and the B. M. T. and I. R. T. transit systems that the city assumed under unification.

Officials of the union have made no secret of their belief that the Board of Transportation, with the support of Mayor La Guardia, is planning to let these contracts expire on June 30 without entering into negotiations to replace them with a new and single agreement covering not only the IRT and BMT divisions, but also the independent division. At the meeting at which the bus strike vote was taken the general membership also demanded the city enter at once upon such negotiations.

At strike headquarters it has been the subject of comment that the Mayor is not, in this instance, exercising the same measure of direct intervention in labor disputes involving private business interests that he has displayed in the past. Union leaders attribute the Mayor's present tactics to an unwillingness to strengthen the hand of the union in the event that it comes to grips with the city administration in the matter of negotiating a new municipal labor contract.

Officers of the union will make report to the strikers at a meeting this noon in Royal Windsor Hotel, 215 North Street and Congress Avenue. The meeting would have members who are available would change in the situation, wait for vote, either on the status of the strike or on make to counteract the steps taken by the company. The company's offer to resume negotiations on the basis of extending old contract: will expire at noon. There was little indication, however, that there would be any occasion for a vote on calling off suspending the strike.

Former Councilman Michael Quill, international president of union, declared at union headquarters, 153 West Sixth St., that the strikers were "digging for a long fight" and that the union was prepared to exert its strength and all its resources to the two companies attempt to operate their buses with strike-breaking crews. At the offices of companies at 805 West 133d St. it was denied that there was intention of using strike-breakers present.

Mr. Quill said that the strike cost 100 per cent effective and would keep that way unless the workers showed signs of willingness to enter into "good faith" bargaining "reasonable" counter-proposals. Higher wages and improved working conditions, he said, were amply justified by the value of the dividend records of the company. He said that the union's demand of 100 per cent on dividends was not in paid advertisements or formal statements, but in the most union demands.

Asked whether the union had been asked by McGraw-Hill to call off the dogs on the McGraw-Hill strike, Mr. Quill said that had been

authority to see any one alone.
"There is an attempt being made by the companies to give the people the impression that this is a fight with the Mayor. This is not a fight with the Mayor. It is a fight with the companies for better wages, shorter hours and better working conditions."

Accusing the company of "feeling around with us," Mr. Quill said that Mr. Rittsche, chairman of the union committee, had demanded one-man operation on Fifth Avenue Coach lines, as well as abolition of paid sick leaves. If the company withdraws these demands and agrees to reopen negotiations on the basis of the present agreement, he is starting out, the union is "willing to go along," he added.

Mr. Rittsche, the union chief, declared that the company's offer was successful in breaking the Chicago bus strike in 1933 with the aid of "gangster tactics," but would not be able to win this strike.

Mr. Ritchie and Boykin C. Wright, counsel for the companies, were waiting at City Hall when the Mayor arrived there early in the morning. They had come, the Mayor said, to give him formal notice that the strike was on, and he had indicated them to keep open for twenty-four hours their proposal to resume negotiations under an extension of the old contract.

"The informed the Mayor that they now consider the agreement that was signed as entirely terminated and that negotiations, when resumed, would have to be on an entirely new basis," Mr. La Guardia declared. "I requested the gentlemen to please keep their original offer of willingness to continue the present agreement in full force as long as the present situation exists."

"They have consented to do so, and I sincerely hope now, that everyone will see how useless and unnecessary it is to keep them out on strike and have them lose wages, jeopardize what has been gained in the existing agreements, inconvenience the public, with the same results, if not better, can be

"We consider the union's present demands equitable and its suitors' conduct proper," says the company. The Fifth Avenue Coach Company lost \$180,000 from operation—that is, from fares collected—in 1940. Its final net income was \$46,000. Yet the union is asking for a 10% increase a year for the past three years has faced a situation where the fares collected on its lines have not equalled the cost of operating the buses. The union is asking for a 10% increase from \$3,000,000 to \$3,300,000 a year from the New York City Omnibus Corporation. This is equal to the company's total net earnings for 1940.

"We feel that the action by the union in insisting upon striking this morning in the face of all the efforts made by the Mayor and ourselves to avert this strike fully justifies the companies in treating the prior contracts with the union as definitely and finally terminated."

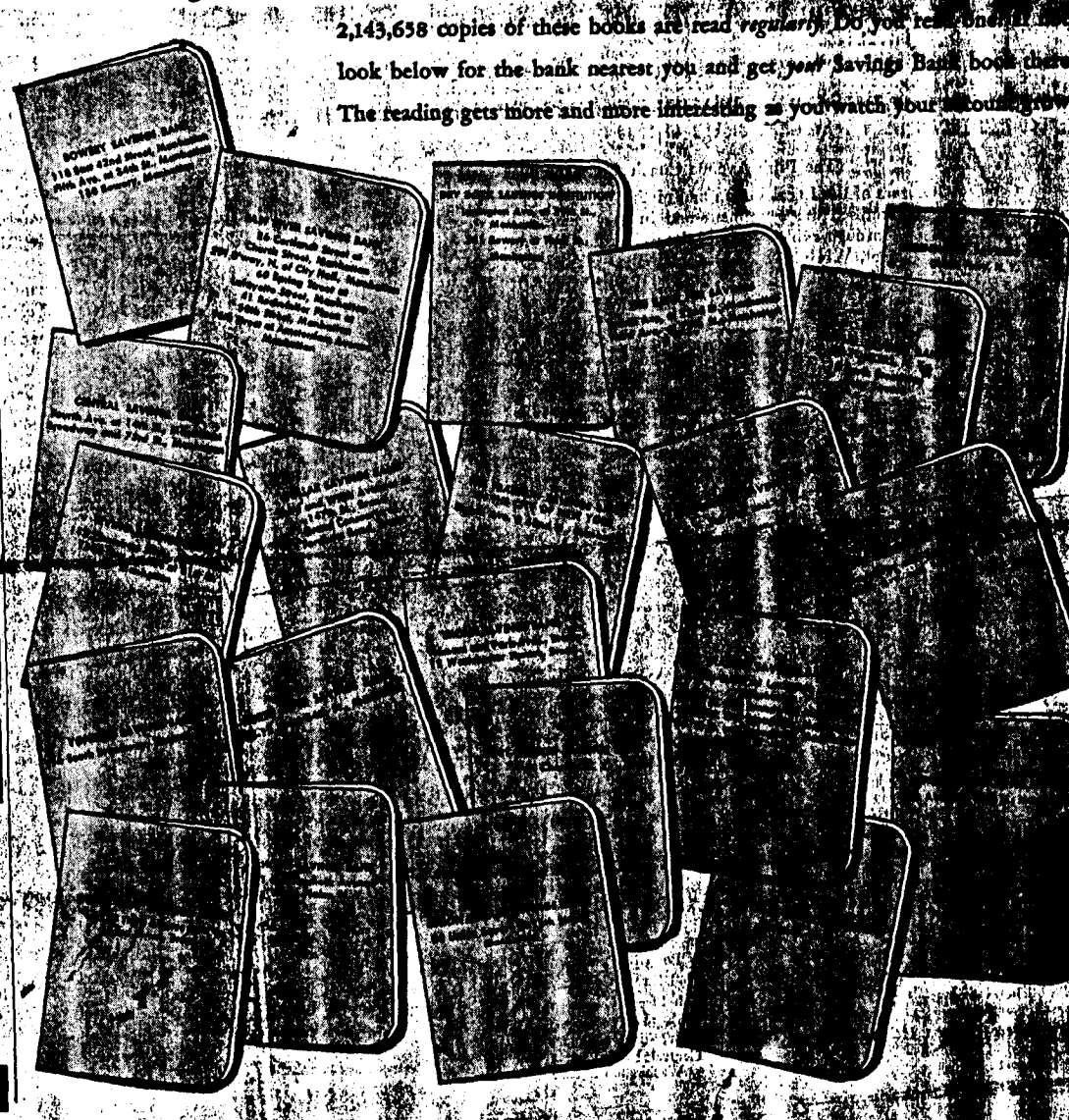
"We stated our purpose to the Mayor this morning. However, at the request of the Mayor, we have agreed to hold open for twenty-four hours our offer to extend the expiring contracts pending mediation or arbitration, provided the men will now return to work. "We regret deeply that this inconvenience has come to the bus-riding public, to our loyal employees and to ourselves. We are sorry that our efforts to avoid it were rebuffed by

On the Manhattan rapid transit, the strike threw a heavy burden on all Manhattan transit lines west of Fifth Avenue, especially during the rush hours. Inconvenience to Queens residents using the Fifth Avenue Coach Company lines to reach Manhattan or La Guardia Field was slight.

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Telephone ASHland 4-1600

BALTIMORE & OHIO Railroad

90 D., OR WHATEVER TIME WAS NECESSARY TO IRON OUT ANY DIFFERENCES.

THE EXISTING CONTRACTS WHICH WE OFFERED TO EXTEND ARE THE VERY SAME CONTRACTS WHICH THE TRANSPORT WORKERS BULLETIN, THE UNION'S OWN PAPER, PRAISED IN THESE GLOWING TERMS WHEN THEY WERE SIGNED IN 1939.

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THEY INSISTED ON HAVING A STRIKE. THEY HAVE THEIR STRIKE.

AND YOU WALK!

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FIFTH AVENUE COACH CO. • NEW YORK C

5th Avenue—135th Street—
Bleecker Street

7th Avenue

St. Nicholas Avenue—
Convent Avenue

25th Street—Jackson Heights

Elmhurst—Crosstown—
Airport

Fort Washington Avenue—
Penn Station

72nd Street Crosstown

57th Street Crosstown

Riverside Drive—Astor Place—
Washington Square

Central Park West—
Washington Square

168th Street
8th Avenue

4th and M

Lexington

8th Avenue

9th Avenue

Broadway
Lenox

Average Annual Wage for Employees
Fifth Avenue Coach Company in 1940

\$1,952.00

Average Annual Wage for Employees
New York City Omnibus Corporation in 1940

\$2,039.16

NOTWITHSTANDING ALL THIS:

The T. W. U. demands wage increases ranging from 25% to 48% for all drivers, wage increases ranging from 12% to 37% for all mechanics.

The T. W. U. now demands three weeks' vacation a year with pay!

How many of you bus riders enjoy more than the two weeks' vacation with pay which we now give our employees?

T.W. U. demands, in addition to these three weeks, eight fully paid holidays a year—four more than they are now getting. This practically amounts to a total of more than four weeks' vacation a year with pay.

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T. W. U. demands that large and increased cash sums for sick benefits (beginning with the first day of sickness) **BE DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO RULES TO BE MADE BY THE UNION AND NOBODY ELSE!**

THESE ARE ONLY A FEW OF THE LONG LIST OF DEMANDS . . . DEMANDS WHICH TOTAL A MUCH HIGHER FIGURE THAN THE COMBINED EARNINGS OF BOTH BUS COMPANIES.

ALL THIS IN THE FACE OF RISING TAXES AND THE SIMPLE FACT THAT WE CANNOT RAISE THE PRICE OF A BUS RIDE TO MEET ANY SUCH DEMANDS.

(Our price is fixed by law. It is the nickel you pay on the five-cent lines, the dime you pay on the ten-cent lines.)

T. W. U. MAKES THESE FANTASTIC DEMANDS. T. W. U. REFUSES TO SUBMIT THESE DEMANDS TO MEDIATION OR TO AN IMPARTIAL ARBITRATOR AS WE HAVE OFFERED TO DO.

WHAT IS THE ANSWER TO ALL THIS?

THERE IS ONLY ONE FAIR AND HONEST ANSWER!

THE ENTIRE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DISCOMFORT AND THE INCONVENIENCE TO YOU, THE BUS-RIDING PUBLIC, YES, AND THE LOSS OF WAGES TO OUR MEN, RESTS SQUARELY ON THE SHOULDERS OF THE OFFICIALS OF THE TRANSPORT WORKERS UNION AND ON THEIRS ALONE.

NY CITY OMNIBUS CORP. • (31 Manhattan Bus Lines)

Riverside Drive—
Washington Square
Main Avenues
Lenox Avenues
Central Park West
Amsterdam Avenue
Columbus—
Times

Broadway—7th Avenue
6th Avenue
7th Avenue
116th Street
96th Street
86th Street
79th Street
34th Street

23rd Street
14th Street
8th Street
Spring and Delancey Streets
Avenue C and Houston
Street
Tri-borough
2nd Street
of avoided the
maintained the
do request by the

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-4-87 BY SP2577/8

March 13, 1941

IRISH REPUBLIC ARMY

The following information has been obtained from an outside unknown source dated February 26, 1941, and is being made a part of the Bureau's files for any attention that may appear appropriate in the future.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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DATE 12-4-87 BY 208/STJ/08

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

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R 171 MAY 23 1961

61-7606-64

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
2 MAR 18 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FIVE

Handwritten: 17th
34

Handwritten: Irish Republic Army
(670)

5670C

ENT:IM

March 28, 1941

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

RE: IRISH NATIONAL ARMY
INTERNAL SECURITY - IRISH

Dear Sir:

The following information was received at the
Bureau from an outside unknown source.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

12-4-87
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-11-81 BY SP2 JTS/08

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

61-7606-65
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
2 MAR 24 1941
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Continued

SAC New York, New York

- 2 -

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(b7D)

These data are being furnished for your information at the present time.

Very truly yours,

56723

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Tolson _____
Clegg _____
A. Tamm _____
Cowan _____
Glavin _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____

61-7606-65

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61-7606

Section 3

FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Kleinkauf _____
Secretary _____

See Me _____
Note and Return _____
Remarks: _____

in line with our table
I want some good
man assigned to this.
He should see [redacted]
+ get further details
See that prompt is
taken on all angles.
H

(b7c) [redacted] has been assigned.

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DATE 12-4-87 BY SPX/JS/agg

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Washington Field Division

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-4-87 BY SP8 BTJ/ag

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

DO NOT MAIL

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.**

AR:AI

March 5, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM *kur*

In accordance with the Director's request that an Agent be assigned to interview

(b7C)
[REDACTED] with reference to the activities of the IRA, [REDACTED] is presently handling this matter. He has submitted a letter containing the results of his interview with [REDACTED] and has requested certain investigation of the New York Field Division.

Respectfully,

A. Rosen
A. Rosen

Irish Republican Army
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-4-87 BY SP8 BTJ/af

RECORDED

MAY 5 1941

61-7606-16
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
8 MAY 2 1941
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TAMM
WHEELS
HENDON

1,500 Cheer O'Flaherty, Quill at Connolly Memorial Meeting

Fifteen hundred Irish-American workers packed Transport Hall at 53 W. 64th St., Friday night in honor of James Connolly, leader of the Easter Week Rising of 1916 and great working class leader who fell before a British government firing squad just 25 years ago tomorrow.

Liam O'Flaherty, famous Irish novelist, called on Irish workers to avenge Connolly's death by winning a new society that he worked for. Michael Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union, hailed Connolly's leadership against the imperialist war of 1914. The heroes of Easter Week saved the Irish people from the imperial war, Quill continued.

"Thanks to the sacrifice of James and Connolly in 1916 and the anti-conscription fight of 17-1918 the Irish people are

neutral today," he added.

The present European war is a ruling class war for markets, said Quill, a war to keep the masses at home and the colonies in subjection. And this war, he added, may end by the workers turning against the kings, war mongers and dictators who started it.

"We as Americans," said Quill, "must see that our government get out of the European war and serve the American people."

The hall rang with applause whenever the war was exposed. And the audience applauded Quill when he put forward Connolly's goal of a Workers' Republic as the hope of the masses.

O'Flaherty lauded Connolly as the revolutionary Socialist whose heart was aflame with love for humanity, and as the greatest working class genius of Irish history who united

the workers with the most militant section of the bourgeois nationalists in an alliance against imperialism and war.

The uprising of 1916, said O'Flaherty, was "an armed protest against the war," and a most effective one.

Today, in contrast to 1914, he said, Ireland (excluding Ulster) maintains its neutrality against the efforts of the British, the United States and Germany.

WORKERS MUST LEAD

But that neutrality is very precarious, emphasized O'Flaherty, and the hope of the Irish people lies in the working class. The workers must take the leadership of the anti-imperialist movement once more and break the shackles of capitalism in a march forward towards the workers' republic that James Connolly saw ahead.

O'Flaherty said that some Socialists have criticized Connolly's guiding role in a nationalist rising. But these criticisms were effectively answered by Lenin in 1916.

Connolly's Irish Socialist Republican Party had the clearest position towards the imperialist war any Socialist Party outside of Bolshevik Party of Russia, pointed out the speaker.

Steadily through the party's propaganda of the great Irish Transport and General Workers' Union Connolly taught the workers to work and fight for the Workers' Republic of the future as well as the immediate aims of labor.

The imperialist guns discharged their lead into his heart," in the end, said O'Flaherty, but his teaching live on as the gospel of the Irish working class.

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DATE 12-4-81 BY SP8 BTJ/afg

INDEXED

NOT RECORDED

61-7606-A-

This is a clipping from
page 5 of the
Daily Worker for

MAY 11 1944

Clipped at the Seat
of Government

Washington Field Division, 1437 K St., N.W.
Washington, D. C.

May 16, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-18-81 BY SP1/STJ/08

RE: [REDACTED]

ESPIONAGE - C

CORNELIUS (CON) NEWMAN; LIAM
O'FLAHERTY; ST. JOHN GAFFNEY;
JUDGE DANIEL COHILLAN; IRISH
REPUBLICAN ARMY
INTERNAL SECURITY

[REDACTED]
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated April 17,
1941 in the case entitled [REDACTED] Espionage -
C, Washington Field Office file 65-1258.

You are advised that the investigation with specific
regard to [REDACTED] has been completed in the District of
Columbia. Reference is made to the report of Special Agent
[REDACTED] at Washington, D. C. dated April 7, 1941 in the
aforementioned case by which report this case was referred
upon completion to the office of origin, which was the Chicago
Field Division.

For administrative purposes the case file in the
Washington Field Division in the case entitled [REDACTED]
Espionage - C was split up into three separate

RECORDED

61-7606-67

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JUN 6 1941

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
INITIALS ON ORIGINAL - 3

CH-17

ST

(b7C) Director

May 16, 1941

(b7C) Files inasmuch as this file was becoming a catch-all for various matters and subjects relating to the Irish Republican Army. The other two entitled cases listed in the title of this letter were originally parts of the [redacted] file. The case entitled CORNELIUS (CON) NEWMAN, et al, Irish Republican Army, Internal Security is being considered the general Irish Republican Army file in the Washington Field Division, it being Washington Field Division file 100-1932.

It is believed that the aforementioned manner of handling these cases will be more expeditious and all offices receiving copies of this letter should be guided accordingly when sending reports in the different related matters to the Washington Field Division.

Very truly yours,

S. E. McKEL
Special Agent in Charge

(b7C) [redacted]
cc-Assistant Director Earl J. Connelley, New York
cc-Richmond
cc-Chicago
cc-New York
cc-Philadelphia

(b7c)

May 19, 1941

013843

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

There is being transmitted herewith a memorandum reflecting the substance of the information appearing in the Bureau's files relative to the Irish Republican Army.

Respectfully,

P. E. Foxworth

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DATE 2-4-81 BY SP3 BTJ/af

RECORDED

Enclosure

CC Mr. E. A. Tamm

61-7606-698
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
4 JUN 11 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Original cannot be located
and is not on record. When
original is received in Files
Division it will be filed
with this copy or may be given
a new serial.
6/7/41
675

1-20 1941

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE
MEMORANDUM

CJM:EOD

Re: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY

Classified by 281511/28
Declassify on: OSW 12-4-77

The background of the Irish Republican Army is traced by the New York Times of July 16, 1939, which claims that, prior to the World War in 1914, men and boys in Ireland were openly drilling and arming, calling themselves the Irish Volunteers. Another group confined to the area approximating the present boundary of Northern Ireland were known as the Ulster Volunteers. The sole purpose of these groups was to achieve home government for the entire Irish nation.

It was contemplated that John Redmond, then leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party, would use this force as a lever in insisting that the Home Rule Bill, which had been approved by both Houses of the English Parliament, be made operative. At the outbreak of the World War, however, Prime Minister Asquith of England demanded that this group either declare themselves for Redmond's party or otherwise declare that their ultimate aims were as far as the future of the Irish rule was concerned. This resulted in a splitting of the militant forces, the majority of which sided with Redmond's party and about twenty-five per cent for the original principles of the body, which were for an independent Irish republic. The minority group later became known as the Sinn Fein.

After the abortive Easter week rebellion of 1916, under the leadership of Sir Roger Casement, the armed force of the rebellion became known as the Irish Republican Army. Those who fought in the rebellion from 1916 through 1922 and who side with DeValera are now known as the Old I.R.A. and are loyal supporters of the present Irish Government. The Sinn Fein group, however, retained the name of the Irish Republican Army, which is presently outlawed in Ireland. A leader in this group at the present time is Sean Russell.

Prior to the inception of the present war, the I.R.A. confined its activities to England to further demands for an independent Irish Republic completely outside the British Commonwealth of nations. A press dispatch concluded that a certain European power was at that time behind the I.R.A. bombings in England.

RECORDED & INDEXED

On June 27, 28, and 29, 1939, the New York Sun reported interviews with unidentified members of the Irish Republican Army, which declared in substance that the I.R.A. had formally declared

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JUN 11 1941

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war on England and was carrying on that war with an expeditionary force of secret agents in London and other English cities. From January, 1939, to the date of the press article, it was alleged that 132 bombings had occurred in England. B

I.R.A. activities in the United States are generally identified with the Clan Na Gael, an Irish patriotic society which was organized in the United States around 1860. It gave practical and financial support to the old I.R.A. during the rebellion of 1916 through 1922. In 1920, certain more radical individuals in New York City and elsewhere separated from the Clan Na Gael and formed the Reorganized Clan Na Gael. The Gaelic-American, authoritative publication of the Clan Na Gael in America, in its March 11, 1939, issue, disclaimed any responsibility on the part of the Clan Na Gael for the terroristic campaign which was being carried on in England at that time.

On January 10, 1921, the British Government published a White Paper concerning pro-German activities on the part of Irish-Americans during the World War. Documentary evidence was quoted purporting to show how Sir Roger Casement's enterprise was planned by Irish-Americans with Berlin through Count Von Bernstorff, then German Ambassador to the United States.

The White Paper further stated that the German General Staff in Berlin on January 26, 1915, sent to the German Military Attache in Washington, D. C., a cable advising that persons suitable for sabotage activities in the United States could be secured from, among others, Joseph McGarrity of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Considerable information appears concerning McGarrity in the Bureau's files which indicates that for a period of many years he was prominently identified with Irish organizations seeking freedom for the Irish nation and that he was personally acquainted with Eamon DeValera and Sean Russell. This information relative to McGarrity is not being set forth herein as he died at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 5, 1940.

Sean Russell came to the United States from Ireland in May of 1939, ostensibly for the purpose of a lecture tour. He was arrested in Detroit, Michigan, June 5, 1939, in connection with the visit of the King and Queen of England to the United States, at which time he was alleged to have entered the United States through false and misleading statements. He was quoted in the New York Times of June 7, 1939, stating that the Clan Na Gael was a group of friends of the Irish patriots who were fighting for Irish liberty. A deportation warrant charging that he had overstayed

Mr. Tolson _____

Mr. E. A. Tamm _____

Mr. Clegg _____

Mr. Foxworth _____

Mr. Glavin _____

Mr. Ladd _____

Mr. Nichols _____

Mr. Rosen _____

Mr. Carson _____

Mr. Quinn Tamm _____

Mr. Hendon _____

Mr. Tracy _____

Miss Gandy _____

~~SECRET~~

his thirty-day visitor's permit was filed and Russell was released under \$5,000 bond.

Russell's activities are next reported in the New York Sun on June 16, 1939, wherein it was stated that he spoke to an audience of 1,200 persons at the Transport House, New York City, at a mass meeting sponsored by the Clan Na Gael and the Irish Republican Army groups of Greater New York. Later dispatches state that Russell agreed to leave the United States and that his \$5,000 bond would be canceled upon his reporting to an American Consul in a foreign port. Russell was to have spoken September 16, 1939, at a banquet in his honor at a hotel in New York City. Investigation by the New York Field Division disclosed that arrangements for this banquet were canceled as it was stated that Russell had returned to Ireland.

(b1)

[REDACTED]

(S)

Investigation by the New York Field Division failed to substantiate the presence of a master stevedore by the name of

(b1)(S)

[REDACTED]

The ship was thoroughly searched and no explosive device was found thereon.

From a confidential informant the New York Field Division was advised

(b7D)

[REDACTED]

(b7C, b7D)

On April 6, 1940, the New York Office submitted a letter enclosing [REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

(b7c)
(b7D)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(b1)

[REDACTED]

The San Francisco Office reported on May 9, 1940, that Irish organizations in San Francisco, California, indicate anti-British tendencies and that the activities of these groups in their efforts against the continued British rule of North Ireland are given considerable publicity by the Henry F. Budde publications, consisting of throw-away papers in the English language. Budde likewise publishes a German language newspaper which is definitely pro-German and anti-British.

(b7c)

[REDACTED]

(b7c)
(b7D)

On July 6, 1940, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] related that [REDACTED]

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- 6 -

[REDACTED]

(b7c
b7D)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

In conducting an investigation relative to the I.R.A., the New York Field Division ascertained that on December 29, 1938, an indictment was filed in the Southern District of New York against Joseph McGarrity, Con Neenan and others, charging them with violation of Sections 88 and 377, Title 3, United States Code. All pleaded guilty with the exception of Neenan and McGarrity. Bench warrants were issued for the latter two and returned non est on March 23, 1939. McGarrity successfully opposed removal from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, but no further information was contained in the files as to any action which may have been taken against Neenan.

(b7c
b7D)

[REDACTED]

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(b7C)
(b7D)

[REDACTED]

The New York Office has been requested to ascertain the status of a warrant issued in the Southern District of New York for the arrest of Neenan and to verify the entry and present status of O'Flaherty through the Immigration and Naturalization Service at Ellis Island in New York.

(b7C)
(b7D)

[REDACTED]

Quill is reported to be the leader of the Militant Irish group, the Clan Na Gael, and the Irish Republican Army. Veterans Incorporated.

(b7D)

[REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

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July 1, 1941

REL:MM
61-7606-69

RECORDED

(b7c
b7d)

Dear [REDACTED]

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated May 29, 1941, with enclosure, and to express my appreciation for your courtesy and interest in communicating with me.

Please be assured that the content of your communication has been carefully noted and included in the official files of the FBI.

In the event you obtain any further information which you believe to be of value concerning the internal security of our country, please feel free to communicate with me.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

JUL 1 4 51 PM '41
RECEIVED-ROOM 5000

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ JUL 2 1941 ★
F. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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JUL 2 11 11 AM '41
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KEL

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.**

KRM:MBB

June 11, 1941

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Drayton _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. KRAMER

RE: ⁰IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY

The following information has been obtained from

an

(b7c)

(b7d)
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-28-78 BY 8808 BJS/ML

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
2 JUN 17 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

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R 171 MAY 23 1961

CH-26
110

Memorandum for
Mr. Kramer

- 2 -

(b7D)

Respectfully,

K. R. McIntire
K. R. McIntire

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RECORDED 61-7606-71

July 3, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

MR. MATTHEW F. McGUIRE

Mr. William Power Maloney, Special Assistant to the Attorney General recently advised this Bureau that former Judge Daniel F. Cohalan, Sr., of New York City, who is presently what is known as an Official Referee, has been retained as an associate counsel to represent the seamen who are charged with having committed acts of sabotage on vessels of foreign registry.

Mr. Maloney further advised that the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York State has held on several occasions that officials referees may not engage in private practice.

Inasmuch as the above is not within the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau, it is being referred to you for whatever action you deem appropriate.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson

Mr. E. A. Tamm

Mr. Clegg

Mr. Foxworth

Mr. Glavin

Mr. Ladd

Mr. Nichols

Mr. Rosen

Mr. Carson

Mr. Drayton

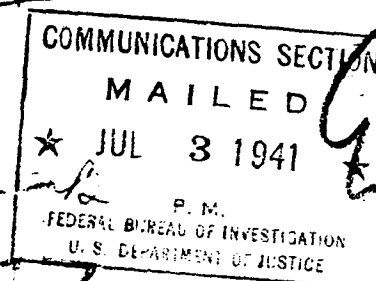
Mr. Quinn Tamm

Mr. Hendon

Mr. Tracy

Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-4-87 BY SP8 BTJ/ab



[Handwritten signatures and initials]
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APR 1941
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.**

(b7C) [REDACTED]
100-1932

June 27, 1941

DECLASSIFIED BY SP3 BTJ/afg
ON 12-4-87

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: CORNELIUS (CON) NEWMAN;
LIAM O'FLAHERTY;
ST. JOHN GAFFNEY;
JUDGE DANIEL COHILLAN;
IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY;
INTERNAL SECURITY - G.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to my letter dated March 1, 1941.

[REDACTED]
was recontacted for further information regarding the activities
of the subjects.

He advised that [REDACTED]

INDEXED

7606-73
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1941

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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(b7c)

100-1932

Director

Re: Cornelius (Con) Keenan; et al
July 27, 1941

(b7D)

A recent attempt was made to recontact [redacted]
[redacted] for further information in this matter, but he was
out of town.

(b7c)
(b7D)

The New York Field Division is requested to furnish
the Washington Field Division with any information regarding
the subjects which appears in its files. The Washington Field
Division will maintain contact with [redacted]

[redacted] for further informa-
tion which might come to his attention with regard to these
individuals.

Very truly yours,

S. K. McKee

S. K. McKEE
Special Agent in Charge

cc Assistant Director
Earl J. Connelley,
New York City (Enclosure)

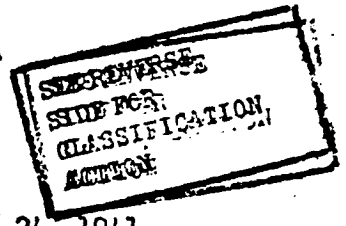
Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Post Office Box #2344
Boston, Massachusetts

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



June 24, 1941

~~PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
Internal Security

Dear Sir:

I am forwarding herewith two copies of a trans-
mittal communication to G-2, Boston, Massachusetts, from
G-2, New York City, together with a list of individuals in
the First Corps Area who allegedly receive pensions or
subsidies from the Irish Republican Army central fund.

No further investigation is contemplated by this
office relative to this matter at the present time.

Copies of the enclosures are also being attached
to the New Haven Office copy of this letter.

Classified by 2022/10/09
Declassify on: OADR 12-4-87

Very truly yours,

V. W. PETERSON
Special Agent in Charge

VWP:MP
Encl.

cc-New Haven-Encl.

1 ENCL. FM

CH-22

RECORDED
INDEXED

61-7606-7
JUN 27 1941
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE
FIVE

Should be completely
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

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61-7606
NY 100

June 21, 1941

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-7-87 BY 2025/10/08

Assistant Director E. J. Connelley
New York, New York

Re: CORNELIUS (CON) NEENAN;
LIAM O'FLAHERTY; ST. JOHN GAYNEY;
JUDON DANIEL O'HALLAN;
IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY;
INTERNAL SECURITY - IRISH.

Dear Sir:

Further reference is made to the letter dated March 1, 1941,
emanating from the Washington Field Office in the above-captioned
matter. In this reference letter you were requested to ascertain the
status of the warrant issued in the Southern District of New York for
the arrest of Cornelius (Con) Neenan, who is allegedly under indictment
for violation of the lottery law. In addition, you were requested
to verify the entry and present status of Liam O'Flaherty through an
examination of the records of the Immigration and Naturalization
Service, Ellis Island, New York.

It is my desire at this time that you also ascertain the
identity and background of [redacted] who

who were mentioned on page 3 of the reference communication.

It is also my desire that particular attention be given to
determining the personal background of Cornelius (Con) Neenan, who
allegedly had been arrested on numerous occasions in Ireland because
of his activities in behalf of the "Irish Cause."

Upon the receipt of sufficient identifying data at the Bureau,
an effort will be made to locate a criminal record regarding Cornelius
(Con) Neenan in the files of the Identification Unit.

It is further requested that a review of the files of your
office be made and that a summary of the information contained therein
regarding the above-captioned subjects be set forth. Particular
attention should be given to determining whether any of the above

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Mr. Tamm _____
- Miss Gandy _____

INDEXED

61-7606-75

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ JUN 23 1941 ★
F. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Check Ref. in U.S.

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0033432

Assistant Director E. J. Connelley

- 2 -

individuals are in this country on an expired immigration visa. Copies of the report in this matter rendered by your office should be furnished to the Newark Field Office so that appropriate investigation can be conducted into the background and activities of St. John Caffrey, of Short Hills, New Jersey, who apparently is closely associated with the other subjects in this case.

For the information of the Newark Field Office, copies of the reference letter and enclosure, as well as copies of this letter are being designated for its attention.

It is my desire that this matter be given preferred investigative attention, and a conscientious effort made to ascertain whether there are in this country at the present time representatives of the Irish Republican Army who may subsequently be engaged in activities inimical to our national welfare.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - Newark,
with enclosures.

XXXXXX
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

New York, New York

July 10, 1941

**Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.**

**Re: IRISH REPUBLIC ARMY
SABOTAGE**

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau teletype to all field offices dated June 20, 1941, wherein certain information was requested concerning each pending sabotage case.

This is to advise that in the above case there are no specific acts of sabotage involved but general investigation is being conducted to ascertain possible saboteurs connected with the IRISH REPUBLIC ARMY.

It is expected this investigation will be completed August 1, 1941.

This case is assigned to Special Agent [REDACTED]

There has been no indication of any foreign-inspired sabotage.

Very truly yours,

T. J. Donegan

**T. J. DONEGAN, Acting for
E. J. CONNELLEY
Assistant Director**

**RECORDED & INDEXING
INDEXED**

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

8 JUL 12 1941

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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DATE 12-7-87 BY SP8 BJA/ALP**

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*Det Rich
M. H. H.*

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DAF:hr

RECORDED

61-7606 -79

August 21, 1941

Assistant Director E. J. Connelley
New York, New York

Re: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
INTERNAL SECURITY - IRISH

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith copies of a communication dated June 26, 1941, which was received at the Bureau from the Military Intelligence Division, Washington, D. C.

The above data are being forwarded to your office for your information only at this time.

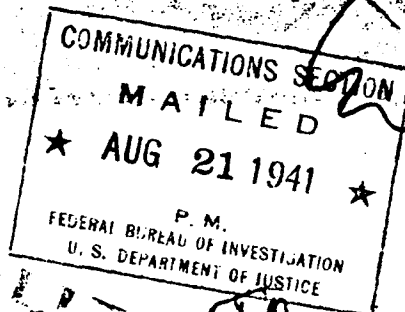
Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

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DATE 12-1-81 BY SP8 BTJ/ag

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____



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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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RECORDED 61-7606-86

September 8, 1941

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OTHERWISE

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61-7559-4100

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Declassify on: OADR 12-7-87

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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RKL:hn
61-7606-81

November 10, 1941

RECORDED

(b7C)
(b7D)

[REDACTED]

53412

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of October 16, 1941, with enclosures, addressed to the President has been referred to the FBI by the White House.

You may be assured that the content of the enclosures has been carefully noted and is receiving appropriate consideration.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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DATE 12-1-87 BY 2052151068

- ☐ Tolson
- ☐ E. A. Tamm
- ☐ Clegg
- ☐ Glavin
- ☐ Ladd
- ☐ Nichols
- ☐ Tracy
- ☐ Carson
- ☐ Coffey
- ☐ Gurnea
- ☐ Holloman
- ☐ Quinn Tamm
- ☐ Nease
- ☐ Gandy

Doc
CH-11
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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ NOV 10 1941 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
October 23, 1941

EAT:DMP
Time 4:50 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Neenan _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

Colonel Donovan called with reference to the study they have been making of the Irish Revolutionists Movement on the British Isles, Professor Reed being in charge of this work. Colonel Donovan mentioned that he has sent us reports on the movement in Northern Ireland and he stated Professor Reed has now asked him whether we have any information reflecting the source of strength or support the movement might be receiving from the United States. Colonel Donovan stated they would like to have first, any information we have on any Irish Revolutionists Movements in this country, and second, the support, if any, that they are giving to the Irish in Northern Ireland or to the Germans.

I told Colonel Donovan we would have a summary prepared of everything we have on this and would send it to him within the next day or so.

Respectfully,

Edward A. Tamm

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DATE 12-7-87 BY 2008 BTJ/08

RECORDED

61-7606-83

NOV 18 1941

November 8, 1941

HBL'DKK

RECORDED & INDEXED

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

61-7606-83
Colonel William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information
Apex Building
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP8 BTJ/288
ON 12-7-87

Dear Bill:

Pursuant to your request of October 23, 1941, I am attaching a memorandum summarizing the information in the files of this Bureau relative to the Irish Revolutionists Movements in this country.

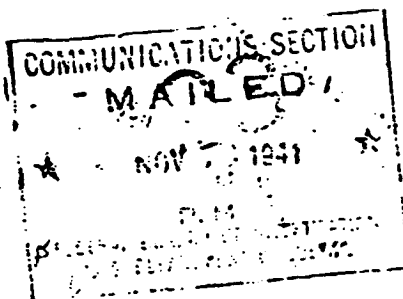
Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

2 cc. Sweeney
4-24-42
DAF

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____



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RECEIVED-ROOM 5648
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

[Handwritten signature]

November 6, 1941

MEMORANDUM

~~SECRET~~

Re: IRISH ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

Irish activities in the United States, especially where they pertain to the support being given by the Irish in this country to the Irish revolutionists in Ireland and to the Germans in the present conflict, appear to center around the Irish Republican Army and affiliated organizations in this country.

On July 16, 1939, the New York Times traced the origin of the Irish Republican Army, based on information furnished by an anonymous writer who claimed to have been a former member of the Irish Republican Army. It was stated that prior to the World War in 1914 men and boys in Ireland were openly drilling and arming. This group was called the Irish Volunteers, which covered the entire country, and another group which was confined to an area approximating the present boundaries of Northern Ireland, and whose members were called the Ulster Volunteers. Their sole aim was to achieve home government for the entire Irish nation. It was contemplated that John Redmond, then the leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party, would use this force as a lever in insisting that the Home Rule Bill, which had already passed both houses of the British Parliament, be made operative; however, at the outbreak of the World War No. 1, Premier Asquith of England demanded of Redmond that the volunteers should either declare themselves for Redmond's parliamentary party or declare what their ultimate aims were as far as the future of the Irish movement was concerned. As a result, the volunteer force was split, the majority siding with Redmond's party and about twenty-five per cent for the original principles of the body, which were for an Irish Republic. The latter group became known as the Sinn Feiners. (61-7606)

RECORDED

61-7606-83

Based on information secured in England, the Irish Republican Army is the name given to the Irish Volunteers who participated with the Irish citizens army in the Irish Rebellion of 1916 and in the guerrilla warfare that was waged in Ireland from then until 1922. After the signing of the treaty in that year, there was a split, and some of the members sided with Michael Collins, and others broke away from him and continued to fight the Free State authorities who had, they considered, betrayed Ireland by signing a treaty which did not secure for Ireland full independence.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

Classified by DP3 05156
Declassify on: 12-787
GACW

~~SECRET~~

The latter were known as the Irregulars and they constituted what is now known as the Irish Republican Army. The former group has become known as the Old Irish Republican Army or pre-truce Irish Republican Army. They supported the Free State Government and formed a sort of ex-service men's society to protect their interests, secure pensions from the state, etc. After the return to power of De Valera, there was another split in the Irish Republican Army, and since then it has been declining in strength and influence in Ireland itself.

Irish Republican Army activities in the United States are primarily identified with the Clan Na Gael, which was organized in 1860 and which gave practical and financial support to the men of Ireland in the rebellion of Easter week, 1916. The Clan Na Gael's officers, members and friends collected most of the several millions of dollars raised through the sale of Irish Republican Bonds in 1922 to help the Republicans in Ireland in the rebellion against England.

(61-7606)

The parent organization of the Clan Na Gael is said to be the Fenian Brotherhood, which was organized in 1862-1863, the aims and hopes of this organization being to work for the freedom of Ireland by physical force. This organization extends over the whole of the United States, and the local units are called Camps, most of which have a uniformed group composed of members of the organization called the Irish Volunteers or some similar name, such as the Clan Na Gael Guards. It is stated that during the Land War of 1880-1886, this organization sent members to Ireland, many of whom were connected with the dynamite outrages in England. It is stated that this organization has always taught loyalty to the United States, but that a small group during World War #1 became pro-German and united with certain Germans to impede the war aims of this Government, and the extremists adopted a course of action never sanctioned at any time by the members-at-large. It is stated that this organization worked among the Irish soldiers who served in the British Army and were taken prisoners by the Germans and organized the Irish Brigade.

(65-2500)

The New York Times of August 2, 1922, carries an article indicating a split in the Clan Na Gael and the setting up of an organization known as the Clan Na Gael Reorganized, which was formed in August, 1920, and composed of members of the old organization who sought a more radical policy. One Harry J. Boland is credited with having caused a break between the regular organization and the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood in Ireland. The latter severed all connections with the Clan Na Gael in this country. Both the Clan Na Gael and the Clan Na Gael Reorganized presently exist in this country.

(61-7606)

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- 3 -

With reference to the most recent activities of the Irish Republican Army in Ireland, it is reported that in 1936 Sean Russell, the present Chief of Staff, ousted certain of the older and more moderate leaders and secured full control of the organization. He set himself to the task of infusing more militancy into the movement and of making it a powerful revolutionary force. In Britain the Irish Republican Army had been quiet, but Russell changed matters by replacing the leaders with younger men, some of whom were sent from Ireland. This was reported to be in preparation for an attack on Great Britain, aimed at forcing the fusion of Northern Ireland with Eire and of effecting the complete separation of the latter from the British Empire. This led eventually to the bombings in England which started January 16, 1939. (62-60950-1-80X1: ~~Information is being furnished from~~)

The New York Times of July 16, 1939, stated that the Irish Republican Army was better organized in Northern Ireland than in the Free State. It was further stated that Irish Republican Army activities were confined to England itself and that the Irish Republican Army sought a united Ireland of the North and South and demanded evacuation of English soldiers from the north of Ireland, and that some demanded an independent Irish Republic completely outside of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The New York Sun of June 27, 28, and 29, 1939, in reporting interviews had with unidentified members of the Irish Republican Army in this country, in substance, stated that the Irish Republican Army had formally declared war on England and was carrying on that war with a force of secret agents in London and other English cities. It was stated that this information was secured from a group of four men who were engaged in this country in raising funds for the prosecution of this war. It was further stated that the Irish Republican Army had embarked upon a campaign to bomb the public service utilities of the English cities. (61-7606)

The Washington Star of July 3, 1939, carried a similar article relative to an interview in New York in which it was stated that important officials of the Irish Republican Army had established headquarters in New York and from there were directing a campaign which they hoped would provide the sinews of war for a conflict that they insisted would not end until Ireland had been completely cut away from England. (61-7560-1615X3)

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On March 11, 1939, after the bombings in England, which started on January 16, 1939, the Gaelic-American carried an article which stated, "... The regular Clan Na Gael, which has no connection with the Irish Republican Army Veterans, Incorporated, has no knowledge of the so-called bombing campaign except that which has been available to the public through newspaper reports. The old and real Clan Na Gael has no responsibility for any such campaign nor has it promised to support it. The Clan Na Gael from the time it was organized nearly seventy-two years ago has aided and encouraged the people of Ireland in their struggle for national independence. It gave a practical and financial support to the men of Ireland, who rose to assert their country's right to freedom in Easter week, 1916. Its officers, members, and friends collected most of the several millions of dollars raised through the sale of Irish Republican bonds at a later time to help the Republicans in Ireland in their fight against England's military forces, the Black and Tans, and auxiliaries, whose campaign of terrorism shocked the civilized world. The Clan, however, has its own ideas as to how the independence of Ireland should and can be won. In 1920 some individuals in New York and some small groups elsewhere seceded from the Clan Na Gael and, after their secession, called themselves the Reorganized Clan Na Gael. In recent years they have stopped using the word 'Re-organized' as part of their title, but they have no right or authority to speak for the organization or to make decisions in its name." (61-7560-1657)

One Joseph McGarrity of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who died at Philadelphia on August 5, 1940, was for a number of years identified with the activities of the Irish Republican Army and the Clan Na Gael Reorganized, and was described as the head of the Irish Republican Army in this country. (8-2-22; 61-7606-1)

The New York Sun of January 12, 1921, reflects that E. De Valera was in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on November 1, 1920, in order to be present as godfather at the christening of the four weeks old son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph McGarrity, when the boy was christened Eamon De Valera McGarrity. (61-7606)

The New York Times of January 11 and 30, 1921, and October 11, 1921, reflected that on January 10 the British Government published a British White Paper concerning pro-German activities on the part of Irish-Americans during the World War. Documentary evidence was quoted purporting to show how Sir Roger Casement's enterprise was planned by Irish-Americans with Berlin through Count

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von Bernstorff, the German ambassador to the United States. This British White Paper mentions the organization known as the Friends of Peace, which was established in February of 1915 at 150 Nassau Street, New York City, by Albert Sander, a German spy. This organization was affiliated with the Clan Na Gael, the Socialist Party of New York, and with a German-Irish association called the American Truth Society. Albert Sander was convicted in New York in February of 1917 for espionage activities and was sentenced to two years imprisonment. This White Paper states that the German General Staff in Berlin on January 26, 1915, sent to the German military attache in Washington, D. C., a cable advising that persons suitable for sabotage activities in the United States could be secured from, first, Joseph McGarrity of Philadelphia; second, a John P. Keating, Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois; and, third, Jeremiah O'Leary, 16 Park Row, New York City; and indicated that McGarrity and Keating were considered absolutely reliable but rather indiscreet. The White Paper continued that in 1915, Irish-Americans organized the Friends of Irish Freedom, the officers of which were all members of the Clan Na Gael. Of the Friends of Irish Freedom, Judge Cohalan was a member of the board of directors, and Jeremiah O'Leary and Joseph McGarrity were on the executive committee. John Devoy was also interested in this society. This John Devoy was mentioned in the White Paper as the author of a letter dated July 20, 1916, written to Lawrence DeLacey in San Francisco, California. This letter referred to the loss of Casement's enterprise and criticized him for his visionary tactics. Devoy attributed the failure of Casement's venture to the fact that just prior to the Easter week rebellion, the United States Government had raided the offices of Wolf Vaughn Igel at 60 Wall Street, and had seized certain documents located there. This latter individual was a German agent posing as an advertising man, and Devoy indicated that the documents referring to Casement's venture were seized and the information reported to the British Government.

The White Paper further reported that on January 18, 1917, an official Sinn Fein organization in America was launched at the offices of the Friends of Irish Freedom, located at 26 Courtlandt Street, New York City. Among the officers of this new organization were Jeremiah O'Leary, John J. O'Leary, Peter Golden, Captain Monteith, Stephen W. Johnson, Dennis Spellissey, John D. Moore, and James Larkin. The White Paper characterized John Devoy as the chief agent in America for communications between Germany and the Sinn Fein activities in America. James Larkin was an alleged labor

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- 6 -

leader long active in England, presently (1921) serving a sentence in the United States for violation of one of the civil laws enacted when the United States declared war on Germany. John P. Keating, it was indicated, was connected in some way with the United States Embargo Conference in 1915, headquarters in Chicago, during the early days of the war.

The New York Sun of March 3 and 4, 1921, reported that Joseph McGarrity of Philadelphia, leader of the Irish Republican movement, had leased the Metropolitan Opera House in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to protest the occupation of German territory by French-African troops. However, it was stated that this lease had been canceled after protests were registered by various patriotic societies.

The New York Times of August 2, 1922, carried an Associated Press dispatch from Dublin, reporting among other things that certain documents had been seized in the home of John T. O'Kelly, former Dail envoy to Paris, among which was a letter from Harry J. Boland, reported as a leader in the Irish Irregulars and former representative of the Sinn Feiners in the United States, who died from wounds received while attempting to evade capture by troops of the National British Army, to O'Kelly intimating that Joe McGarrity of New York had asked Boland to send a man from Ireland to a Clan Na Gael Convention which was to be held in August, 1922, and had suggested that O'Kelly should also go to this convention and that McGarrity would postpone the convention until their arrival. This letter stated, "This fight is likely to be one drawn out and we will require money, etc. You could also organize a campaign in the United States. I cannot imagine another man for the job. Joe promises full support of the Clan. You can bring back all available money and arrange with the Clan to supply Thompson revolvers, etc. Joe's letter only reached me last night via Cork. De Valera read it en route. He added a note that someone must go."

This article states that the known Clan Na Gael members stated that Joe McGarrity was a prominent member of the Clan Na Gael Reorganized in Philadelphia and indicated that Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan and John Devoy, editor of the Gaelic-American, prominent Clan members, could not be reached for comments on the above reports. McGarrity was indicated as a former wholesale liquor

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dealer then in the real estate business in Philadelphia. It was stated that he was a leader in the movement which caused the split between De Valera and the Cohalan organization, sponsoring the De Valera side. This article also stated the reference to Thompson revolvers concerned a supply of Thompson high-powered pistols, and that 495 of these weapons were seized by customs officials on the steamer EAST SIDE at Hoboken, New Jersey, in the summer of 1921. It was stated that this steamer was allegedly chartered by the Sinn Feiners to carry coal to Ireland, but that burlap bags in the coal bins were found to contain guns.

The New York Sun of March 21, 1923, reported in a Dublin dispatch that the government publicity department had published certain letters seized in the recent arrests of certain Irish Irregulars, among which was a letter from Liam Lynch, chief of the Irregular staff, to Joseph McGarrity of Philadelphia, referring to certain plans for the shipment of arms from the United States and referring also to a shipment of artillery which was badly needed at that time.

The New York Sun of December 1, 1938, under a special Philadelphia dispatch to the New York Sun states that McGarrity on behalf of the Clan Na Gael, reported as the American wing of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, distributed copies of a proclamation to the Irish people. McGarrity asserted that these documents had been widely distributed that week both in Ireland and Britain. The proclamation declared that the hour has come for the supreme effort to make effective the 1916 declaration of nationhood and the declaration of Irish independence, which followed in 1919. The proclamation then called upon England to withdraw her armed forces, civilian officers and institutions, and also called upon the people of Ireland to assist us in the effort we are about to make in God's name to compel the evacuation and to enthrone the Republic of Ireland. This document was issued in the name of "The Executive of The Irish Republican Army."

It was reported that McGarrity said that this document had been broadcast by mail and other means to the Irish people in Ireland and England, and that he had received orders from Dublin only last night to issue it here. He is quoted as stating, "It portends a fight, although I do not know how many days it will be before the outbreak. I have no authority to say so, but I feel that action is going on right now in England and Northern Ireland."

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"You will recall the Easter week uprising of 1916 began on a Monday but it was not until Wednesday that the American newspapers got word of it. That may be the situation today. We have no desire for civil war in Ireland. We are not fighting De Valera or De Valera's government. De Valera is a past patriot. He is today what John Redmond was in 1916. We shall simply ignore him as we ignored Redmond. We are after the real enemy and the only enemy, and that enemy is England. The fight, therefore, will be wholly in the occupied counties of Northern Ireland and in England."

This dispatch states that McGarrity was the principal figure back of the preparations made in this country for the uprising of 1916. It is stated that Sir Roger Casement was his guest in Philadelphia just prior to entering Germany, center of his ill-fated attempt to organize an Irish Brigade among Irishmen who had fought in the British Army and had been taken prisoners by the Germans. It states that McGarrity was born of a well-to-do Irish family and that he made a fortune in Philadelphia in real estate and was once heavily interested in property in the Grand Central area of New York City. (61-7606)

(b7D)

[REDACTED]

(96-200; 200)

Records of the Southern District of New York reflect that in December, 1938, an indictment was returned against Joseph McGarrity and others in connection with importing and distributing Irish lottery tickets.

(b7D)

[REDACTED]

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(b7D)

[REDACTED]
(98-200; 65-27270; ONI and [REDACTED])

(b7C, b7D)

The New York Sun of August 2, 1939, reflects an Associated Press dispatch from Belfast, Ireland, stating that Joseph McGarrity was questioned by Belfast police in an effort to learn the whereabouts of Sean Russell. This dispatch stated that McGarrity was vacationing in County Tyrone when the police found him and had arrived in Northern Ireland approximately two weeks previously. It reported that it was stated that Scotland Yard was investigating the rumor that Russell had reached Ireland on a freighter.

(b7D)

(b7C, b7D)

(b7D)

[REDACTED] 98-200-65-27270; ONI and [REDACTED]
McGarrity has been closely identified with Sean Russell, reported in 1936 to be the Chief of Staff of the Irish Republican Army [REDACTED]

With reference to Sean Russell, the Herald Tribune of November 20, 1925, carried a dispatch which indicated that Sean Russell had been arrested in Dublin, Ireland, by the Irish Free State authorities.

The New York Times of November 14, 1927, reported the arrest in Dublin of Sean Russell together with Michael Prince for a violation of the Free State Treason Act.

The New York Sun and New York Times of September 16 and August 16, 1936, respectively, stated that Russell, then Quarter-

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- 10 -

Master General of the Irish Republican Army, was in New York City and had announced to the press that he was about to start a campaign to obtain support for the Irish Republican Army.

The New York Sun of August 12, 1936, indicated that Sean Russell was in the United States for the purpose of a lecture tour and that he was financed by the American Clan Na Gael and Various Irish county societies, and indicated that his first lecture was to be given in Cleveland, Ohio, during the week of August 16, 1936.

The Daily News of August 15, 1936, reported Russell as saying that the Irish Republican Army in Ireland had airplanes hidden and manned by skilled pilots and had large supplies of ammunition concealed in both England and Ireland.

The New York Sun of August 23, 1937, indicated that Sean Russell was then in San Francisco and was engaged in touring the United States to rally Irish-Americans to his Clan Na Gael.

The New York Sun of June 16, 1939, reported that Sean Russell had entered the United States at New York City on April 15, 1939, with a temporary visitor's visa issued by the American Consul at Dublin, Ireland, on April 6, 1939. It stated that Russell had an Irish passport and had obtained the visitor's permit to visit a relative in the Bronx, New York City. He was described as forty years of age, director of munitions in the Anglo-Irish War ending in 1922, and as one of the two old-timers who signed a proclamation signaling the start of a wave of anti-British terrorism in England and Ireland beginning in February, 1938. This article further stated that Sean Russell with George Plunkett had been condemned to death after the Easter rebellion of 1916, but were later freed; that their organization began flourishing in 1932 and was declared illegal in 1935; and that on March 30, 1939, the Irish Parliament passed a bill making treason punishable by death, it apparently being considered an act of treason to belong to this organization.

(b1)

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(b1) (S) [REDACTED] (S) 65-51199-1221

In June, 1939, Russell was reported to have made an address before a meeting of the Knights of the Red Branch Hall, San Francisco, California, which was held under the auspices of J. Vernon Healy, reported as a prominent Communist in San Francisco and as being active in Irish affairs at the present time and also during the World War. Russell was reported to be the Chief of Staff of the Irish Republican Army and as being in this country on a mission in behalf of that organization. The press quoted him as stating that he had nothing personally to do with the bombings carried out by the Irish Republican Army in England, but that they were carried out under his direction as an act of war against England. 65-25002 [REDACTED] 122N

(b7C)

While in Butte, Montana, in May, 1939, Russell spoke before the Irish Club which, it was stated, is composed of the higher class of citizens of Butte and that its purpose is to further the activities of the Irish Republicans. 65-4047

The New York Sun of June 16, 1939, reported that Russell made a speech to an audience of twelve hundred people in the main auditorium of the Transport House at New York City, which was a mass meeting sponsored by the Clan Na Gael and Irish Republican Army club of Greater New York. Another speaker was Shamus Eriolane, a member of the Clan Na Gael. Russell requested financial support for the Irish Republican Army and in his speech referred to the expeditionary force of this organization in England engaged in the campaign of bombing.

The New York Times of June 6, 1939, reflected the arrest of Russell in Detroit, Michigan, on June 5, 1939. It stated that Russell was accompanied by Joseph McGarrity of Philadelphia, known as the Irish Republican Army leader in the United States, but that McGarrity was not held by the authorities. This article stated that Russell was arrested in front of the Michigan Central Railway Station and was said to have been touring the United States making speeches. This article stated that McGarrity, who was registered at a hotel in Detroit, expressed surprise at the arrest and stated that he and Russell had come from Chicago to Detroit to see some friends and said that he was an old friend of Russell, who had been here for

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about six weeks on a valid passport.

The New York Times of June 7, 1939, indicated that Russell was held at Immigration Detention Quarters as a Federal prisoner pending deportation proceedings. This article further stated that Russell had further been described as head man of the Irish Republican Army and was reported to have stated that he had intended going from Chicago to New York City, and thence to Ireland, but decided to stop in Detroit to see some friends. The Immigration authorities were reported to have stated that Russell would be held until his passport was received from Washington and that Russell was alleged to have entered the United States through false and misleading statements. Russell was quoted as saying, "McGarrity was chief organizer in the United States of the Clan Na Gael, a group of friends of the Irish patriots, who were fighting for Irish liberty." Russell denied any intent to visit Windsor, Ontario, where the King and Queen of England were due to disembark at the time of Russell's arrest, and Russell indicated that he had been on a speaking tour of the United States for five weeks. The British War Office was quoted as denying that they had made a request for Russell's detention, and no receipt of any request for extradition was known, the State Department having denied the receipt of any request.

The New York Times of June 8, 1939, reflected that Russell was released by the Immigration authorities after notification from Washington, D. C., that a five thousand dollar bond for Russell had been approved. According to this press item, Russell was to have a hearing at Detroit on the following Saturday on a deportation warrant charging that he had overstayed a thirty-day visitor's permit.

The New York Times of June 1, 1939, reported that consideration was being given to an attempt to extradite Russell, reported to be in California, for prosecution for the bombings in England.

The New York Times of June 7, 1939, reported that Chief Constable Albert Canning of Scotland Yard had disclosed that it was at his request that American authorities arrested Russell and that Russell had come to the United States in May of 1939 after the King and Queen of England had landed in Quebec, and that Russell's trail was picked up in Butte, Montana.

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The New York Sun of August 8, 1939, reflected that the Labor Department had advised that Russell had agreed to leave the United States and that his five thousand dollar bond would be canceled upon his reporting to an American Consul in a foreign port. His whereabouts at the time was unknown, but he was believed still to be in the United States.

The New York Sun of August 3, 1939, indicated that Russell was to be refused entry to Great Britain and was reported, unofficially, as having entered the country secretly and his arrest ordered.

The World on June 9, 1939, at Philadelphia, reported that a protest meeting was held at the Irish-American Club in Philadelphia to protest the arrest of Russell and that John A. McCarney of the Philadelphia Clan Na Gael was chairman of this meeting.

The New York Sun of May 31, 1939, reported that as representative of the Irish Republican Army in the United States, Joseph McGarrity had forwarded to President Roosevelt the text of a resolution of the Cumann Na Mban, an Irish women's nationalist organization, protesting against the cooperation of the American police in the Russell affair. McGarrity indicated that he was concerned by reports that British authorities offered free round trips from Los Angeles, California, to London to any two American citizens who had heard Russell declare in Los Angeles that he personally was responsible for the acts of warfare carried out in England by members of the Irish Republican Army. It was stated that Thomas Devlin, a reporter of the Los Angeles Examiner and Patrolman J. R. Koehr of the Los Angeles Police Department had accepted this offer.

The New York Times of August 13, 1939, reflected that Russell was then in Chicago, Illinois, and was to speak on that evening to the Irish-American National Alliance in Chicago on one of his stops on a transcontinental tour, which had taken him to the West Coast seeking financial and moral support for the Irish Republican Army movement, and that on that date the State Department was looking for him in order to return his passport to him.

(b7D)

[REDACTED]

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The Irish World of September 23, 1939, reflected that the committee in charge of the Sean Russell banquet published the cancellation of the banquet, which they stated was due to Russell's departure for Ireland.

(b1)

[REDACTED]

(S) (65-4047; ONI,

(S)

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- 16 -

(b7D)

[REDACTED] 61-7560-1191, 1198, 1199

[REDACTED] 61-7560-1369X; (S)

(b1)

[REDACTED] 61-7560-1570; (S)

(b7D)

[REDACTED] 62-51199-60

The New York Times of May 31, 1939, reported experts in England as saying that the bombs which had exploded in the Liverpool Theater on May 28, 1939, were of American origin and consisted of metal cylinders nine inches long and three inches wide of the type used by police in the United States. It was stated that they were believed to have been part of a large store smuggled from the United States into England by the Irish Republican Army.

The New York Times of June 16, 1939, stated that in quarters of Europe it was openly stated that a certain European power is at the back of the Irish Republican Army bombings in England and that funds were supplied to the Irish Republican Army leaders for that purpose. 61-7606

(b1)

[REDACTED] (S)

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(b1)

[REDACTED]

(S) 65-3057;

(S)

(b2D)

[REDACTED]

(98-15)

The New York Times of September 20, 1939, carried a dispatch from London indicating a report of the arrest of four Irish Republican Army members and that two of them were found to be in possession of eight thousand dollars in United States money.

(b7D)

[REDACTED]

(b7C, b7D)

(61-7606-1;

[REDACTED]

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(S) 98-28; 61-7606-8;

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(100-35328-1)

In June, 1941, a strike was precipitated on the Cunard Piers 54 and 56, North River, New York, in connection with the armored car strike. The stevedores refused to handle a shipment of gold out of sympathy for the striking armored car men. The vessel's master then discharged the gold, using the crew and removed it from the pier in taxicabs.

(b7D)

[REDACTED]
(66-8603-1-34-65)

(b1)

[REDACTED]
(S) 61-7606-77; (S)

(b7D)

[REDACTED]
(97-990-1)

(b1)

[REDACTED]
(61-7606-39; (S) (S)

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(b7D)

[REDACTED]

Heenan was also indicted with Joseph McGarrity in December, 1938, in the Southern District of New York in connection with the Irish sweepstakes but was never apprehended.

[REDACTED]

(b7D)

[REDACTED]

(61-7606)

Michael J. Quill has been identified particularly with the organization known as the United Irish Republicans. The World Telegram of March 1, 1939, reported the formation by the Clan Na Gael

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and the Irish Republican Army Veterans, Incorporated, of the United Irish Republicans at a meeting at Clan headquarters, 537 West 125th Street, New York City.

(b7D) [REDACTED]

The Newsweek of March 13, 1939, carried an article relative to the organization of the United Irish Republicans. It stated that the three thousand members pledged unanimous support to the Irish Republican Army in England in its campaign of recent bombings and offered moral and financial assistance until the Republic of Ireland is internationally recognized. It was stated that the blast of the United Irish Republicans was not directed at the English but at Reverend Charles Coughlin, Detroit radio preacher, who had attributed the bombing of six English cities to Czechoslovakian terrorists, and that the local United Irish Republicans made it plain that Irishmen would fight if necessary for the full credit. This article goes on to state that the preliminary meeting then settled down to listen to Michael Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union and member of the New York City Council, and that Quill, often accused of being a Red, also endorsed the English bombings and called for the unity of Irish forces at home. Posters declaring war on England were promptly plastered on the walls of the United Irish Republicans' uptown headquarters.

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61-7606-83

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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When certain Irishmen were hanged by the English, the Communist Party of Massachusetts published in February, 1940, a circular containing a report of the hanging and instructing that protest of the execution be telephoned to the British Consul. (61-7559-6787)

The Daily Worker of May 11, 1941, reported that on May 9, 1941, fifteen hundred Irish-American workers packed Transport Hall in honor of James Connolly, leader of the Easter week uprising of 1916 and a great working class leader who fell before a British firing squad twenty-five years ago. It was stated that Liam O'Flaherty, famous Irish novelist, called on Irish workers to avenge Connolly's death by winning the new society that he worked for. Michael Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union, hailed Connolly's leadership against the imperialist war of 1914. Quill went on to state that the heroes of the Easter week rebellion saved the Irish people from imperialist war, and that because of the sacrifice of Pearse and Connolly in 1916 and the anti-conscription fight of 1917 and 1918, the Irish people are neutral today. He stated that the present European war is a ruling class war for markets and a war to keep the masses at home and the colonies in subjection. He stated that this war may end by the workers' turning against the King's war mongers and dictators who started it. He is also reported to have stated that the people of this country must see that our Government gets out of the European war and serves the American people. O'Flaherty is reported to have lauded Connolly as the revolutionary socialist whose heart was aflame with love for humanity, and as the greatest working class genius of Irish history, who united the workers with the most militant sector of the bourgeois nationalists in an alliance against imperialism and war. He stated that Ireland today maintains its neutrality against the efforts of the British, the United States, and Germany, but that this neutrality is very precarious and that the hope of the Irish people lies in the working class. He is reported to have stated that the workers must take the leadership of the anti-imperialist movement once more and break the shackles of capitalism in a march forward towards the workers' republic that James Connolly saw ahead; further, that some socialists have criticized Connolly's guiding role in a national uprising, but that these criticisms were effectively answered by Lenin in 1916; that Connolly's Irish socialist republican party had the clearest position towards the imperialist war of any socialist party outside of the Bolshevik Party

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- 29 -

of Russia; that steadily through the party and the propaganda of the great Irish Transport and General Workers Union, Connolly taught the workers to work and fight for the workers' republic of the future, as well as the immediate aims of labor; and that his teachings live on as the gospel of the Irish working class.

(b1)

[REDACTED]

(100-6798-8;

Thomas Humphry O'Shea, testifying before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, testified to the fact that the Communist Party has taken up the Irish fight for freedom in order to get Irish people as members in the Communist Party and that the Communist Party is using Michael Quill as a "Charlie McCarthy," claiming that Quill was formerly a member of the Irish Republican Army. However, O'Shea stated that Quill was not formerly a member of the Irish Republican Army. (Vol. 13, Dies Report)

Previous mention has been made of the Irish Republican Army Veterans, Incorporated. The certificate of incorporation of this organization filed at the New York County Clerk's office on April 13, 1938, by Attorney Alfred A. McGowan, 60 West 42nd Street, New York City, recites that the purpose of the organization was (1) the cultivation of social intercourse among members, (2) establishment of a social center for benevolent and educational interests for members, (3) the providing of facilities for the physical and mental recreation of members, (4) and providing funds for disabled veterans. The association was to operate principally in New York City and the directors appointed until the first annual meeting were James Conaty, 318 West 155th Street, New York City; James Brislane, 1494 Lexington Avenue, New York City; and Tadg Brosnan, 551 West 17th Street, New York City. The certificate of incorporation was subscribed to by Patrick Clark, Thomas McGrath, Michael Bergin, Joseph Campbell, and Patrick O'Connor. (61-7607-13)

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For your information: _____



The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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FEB 3 1942

61. 7106. 85

CHANGED TO.

100. 71794-1

(Signature)

John Lee

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3 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



0033396
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

LBN:DW:WGR

January 1, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____

*(b7C)
(b7D)*
[REDACTED]
The purpose of the money is not clear but apparently it was to aid Germany.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-7-87 BY 88 BTJ/ald

Irish Republican Army

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hook*

*Let to [unclear]
" to [unclear]
cc - Cui
cc - Y-2
2/16/42
Daf*

*1-27-42
Lip
Gm*

210 178
8 FEB 26 1942

RECORDED & INDEXED

61-7606-87
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
4 JAN 16 1942
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
[Stamp: FIVE]

RECORDED COPY FILED

RAF:TB
61-7606-87
62-60990-113

CC 53318

RECORDED

February 16, 1942

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY

ON 12-7-77

My Dear Mr. Berle:

is of possible interest to you

(b20) [REDACTED] The purpose for which this money was to be used was not known but apparently was to assist the German cause.

(b7c) A review of the files of this Bureau does not reflect the receipt of any similar information from any other source, nor has it been possible to identify further [REDACTED] mentioned above.

No investigation is contemplated in the above regard nor is it possible to make a statement as to the reliability of the informant.

Sincerely yours,

CC: Rear Admiral V. S. Wilkinson
Director, Naval Intelligence
Navy Department
Washington, D. C. COMMUNICATIONS
E B I

44722

44723

CC: Brigadier General Raymond E. Lee
Assistant Chief of Staff
G-2, War Department
Washington, D. C. E J 2 b H . A

44811

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 5

★ FEB 18 1942 ★

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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100-33391

RECORDED

61-7036-88

February 25, 1942

REL:1.

Special Agent in Charge
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-13-81 BY 2081573/af

Re: **I. R. GLENNON**
INTERNAL SECURITY

Dear Sir:

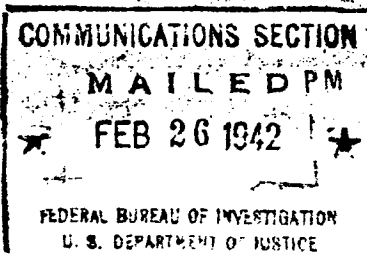
For your information, I am transmitting herewith
copies of an anonymous communication dated
received at the Bureau in an envelope postmarked **January 24, 1942**

(b7D) at [REDACTED]

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures



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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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DAF'DXM

61-4600-

March 25, 1942

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Holloman _____
- Mr. McGuire _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

cc Mr. Foxworth, New York City
cc Mr. Ladd

MAILED from Nat'l. Def. Div.

MAR 25 1942

JS *JS*

OK

RKW

b1

DAF'DXM

March 25, 1942

61-7606-

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Re: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
INTERNAL SECURITY (IRISH)

Dear Sir:

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 7

★ MAR 26 1942 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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20 MAR 1942
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DAF'DXM

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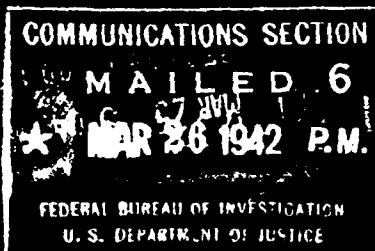
PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Berle:

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____



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MAR 26 1 19 PM '42
TECH. DIV. MAIL ROOM

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten initials "Kw"]

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

100-7828
(b7c)

February 27, 1942

53388

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: CORNELIUS (CON) NEENAN;
LIAM O'FLAHERTY; ST. JOHN CAFFNEY;
JUDGE DANIEL COHALLAN;
IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY;
INTERNAL SECURITY - IRISH

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated February 4,
1942, Bureau file 61-7606.

Please be advised that this case is presently being
investigated and a report will be furnished the Bureau in the
near future.

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth
P. E. FOXWORTH
Assistant Director

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-13-81 BY 20285368

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61-7606-89
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
18 MAR 2 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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RECORDED
EX-15 61-7606
KID'EN

March 26, 1942

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Re: IRISH ACTIVITIES IN THE
UNITED STATES
CLAN NA GAEIL
INTERNAL SECURITY

Dear Sir:

The Bureau has been advised

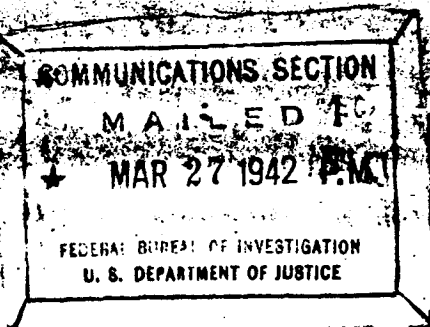
(b7D)

This information is being furnished as of interest
to you in the handling of internal security matters in your
Field Office in your territory.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____



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DATE 2-27-81 BY 2008

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Del. Shaw

61-7606

Section 4

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

Washington, D. C.

April 23, 1942

100-1932

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-7-87 BY SP-8 BTJ/agf

1
Re: CORNELIUS (CON) NEENAN;
LIAM O'FLAHERTY;
ST. JOHN GAFFNEY;
JUDGE DANIEL COHALLAN;
IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY;
INTERNAL SECURITY - G.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Washington Field Office letters of March 1, March 18 and June 27, 1941 to the Bureau in the above captioned matter.

(b7c)
(b7D)
No action is necessitated in this case in this district and it is deemed inadvisable at this time to again re-interview [REDACTED]

until some definite action has been taken or information collected with respect to the captioned individuals.

Consequently, in view of the fact that any investigation to be conducted in this case, and with respect to the enumerated individuals, must be made in the New York Field Division, in accordance with requests made in referenced letters, it is respectfully requested that New York be made the Office of Origin in this matter.

Very truly yours,

S. K. McKee
S. K. McKEE
Special Agent in Charge

cc: New York

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17 MAY 23 1961

61-7606-95
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
13 APR 25 1942
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FIVE
ACTION

61-7606-95
DAF:map

RECORDED

May 13, 1942

Special Agent in Charge
Washington, D. C.

Re: CORNELIUS (CON) NEWMAN;
LIAM O'FLAHERTY;
ST. JOHN GASTRICK;
INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of Apr 11 1942 requesting that the division of origin be changed in the above entitled case.

You are hereby authorized to designate New York as the division of origin.

Upon receipt of this communication, you are requested to carefully check your file and make certain that the new division of origin has all serials in the case containing important data.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc--New York, New York

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
MAY 13 1942 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

1942
1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-28-81 BY SP2 BTJ/fad

for

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET4

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DAF:SB

61-7606 -#2

April 26, 1942

33125

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-7-87 BY 208 BTJ/ag

RE: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
INTERNAL SECURITY - IRISH

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to previous communications emanating from the Bureau and the Washington Field Office captioned "Cornelius (Con) Neenan; Liam O'Flaherty; St. John Caffrey; Judge Daniel Cohalan; Internal Security - Irish", and particularly to Bureau letter dated June 25, 1941, bearing this caption.

The Bureau has had prepared a memorandum entitled "Irish Activities in the United States", one copy of which is attached hereto for your information as well as the Newark Field Office. It is requested that this memorandum be reviewed in the light of material contained in the files of your office, and that the investigation requested in Bureau letter dated June 25, 1941, be reported under the above caption.

In view of the current information available regarding the Irish Republican Army's activities in the United States, and the possibility that these interests may be used by German agents, it is desired at this time that specific inquiry be made through sources available to you to develop the identities of those persons in your district most likely to be engaged in furthering the activities of the Irish Republican Army.

Your early attention to the previous investigative request is desired, and additional inquiries should be initiated without any undue delay.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 3
APR 26 1942 P.M.
ENCLOSURE
NEWARK
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

RECORDED
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 27 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

8
(b7c) 100-7828

May 20, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY;
INTERNAL SECURITY (IRISH)

Dear Sir:

With reference to Bureau letter dated May 6, 1942
(Bureau file #100-90975), please be advised this matter is
presently under investigation and a report will be submitted
in the near future.

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth
P. E. FOXWORTH
Assistant Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-7-87 BY 208 BTJ/ag

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JUN 27 1942
191

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61-7606-96 X
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAY 23 1942
239

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **New York**

FILE NO. **100-1932**

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 6-19-42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6-16-42 (b7c)	REPORT MADE BY (b7c) AM
TITLE CORNELIUS (CON) NEENAN; LIAM O'FLAHERTY; ST. JOHN GAFFNEY			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY. . .G

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

New York made office of origin.

- R U C -

REFERENCE:

Bureau letter dated May 13, 1942. (61-7606).

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Pursuant to authorization granted in the letter of reference, the New York Field Office is hereby designated as office of origin in this matter, there being no further investigation to be conducted at this time in Washington, D. C.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

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R 171 MAY 23 1961

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DATE 2-7-87 BY 2027 JIS/08

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: S. K. McKe...	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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CONFIDENTIAL

JUL 24 1942 259

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

New York

FILE NO. 100-1932

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 6-19-42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6-19-42 (b7c)	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] AK
TITLE CORNELIUS (CON) NEWMAN; LIAM O'FLAHERTY; ST. JOHN GAFFNEY			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY. . . 0
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: New York made office of origin.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- R U C -</p> <p>REFERENCE: Bureau letter dated May 13, 1942. (61-7606).</p> <p>DETAILS: <u>AT WASHINGTON, D. C.</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Pursuant to authorization granted in the letter of reference, the New York Field Office is hereby designated as office of origin in this matter, there being no further investigation to be conducted at this time in Washington, D. C.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN</p>			
<p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-7-87 BY SP8 BTJ/af</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
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**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.**

JKM:WGR:TD
4:30 P.M.

May 25, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Re: Irish Republican
ARMY

Mr.
Mr. E..
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Harbo
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

SA [redacted] called from New York City with reference to Bureau file 61-7606 entitled CORNELIUS NEELAN et al, Neelan having been a fugitive. He was indicted in NY in a Post Office case on a lottery involving the Irish sweepstakes, and he has now been located in Philadelphia. He stated in reviewing the file in question he noted a letter from the WFO based on an interview [redacted] dated March 1, 1941. Miss G

The USA stated he will prosecute Neelan and the PO hasn't been looking for him lately because they were under the impression he had left the country. The question is, the NYC Office thinks they have him located but this is a PO case in which we had no interest.

I inquired of [REDACTED] as to whether the Philadelphia Office is in possession of the facts in this case and he answered in the negative. I told him that if we have an interest in questioning him what we should do is to give Philadelphia the information and let them pick him up for questioning and, of course, since we are on notice that there is an indictment out against him, it is incumbent upon us to turn him over to the Marshal and leave it up to the Marshal and the USA as to what is done with him. I also told him it was not necessary to advise the Postal Inspectors, since we want to question him anyway, *until after he is questioned.*

I told [redacted] that we could not pick him up on the warrant but the interview was to ascertain whether he is identical with Neelan, therefore, the matter should be referred to the Philadelphia Office. Give Phila. the full facts; that he may be identical with the fugitive, etc. and request that he be interviewed. We want to interview him in connection with the IRA as he is supposedly the leader of this organization. After he is interviewed and we are through with him, he should be turned over to the Marshal.

Respectfully,

J. K. Mumford

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&
INDEXED

61-7606-10
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 6 1942
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DAF:IS

100-90975

July 3, 1942

RECORDED

61-7606-100

EX-38
Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-7-81 BY 288 (STJ) af

RE: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
INTERNAL SECURITY (IRISH)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated April 24, 1942, and the telephone conversation between Special Agent [REDACTED] of your office and a representative of the Bureau on May 25, 1942, in the above-captioned matter. (b7c)

On the latter date the Bureau was advised that Cornelius Neelan had been ascertained to be residing at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. A review of the Bureau file fails to reflect that a report has been forthcoming covering the facts developed in your investigation to date.

In view of the importance of this investigation and the possible use by German interests of radical Irish nationalists in this country, it is my desire that immediate steps be taken to clear this delinquency. Advice is also desired when a report will be forwarded.

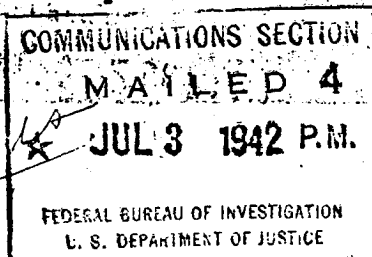
Very truly yours,

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

cc: Philadelphia

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John Edgar Hoover
Director



51 JUL 24 1942

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

July 11, 1942

(b7c) [REDACTED]
100-90975

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DATE 12-7-87 BY SP8 BTJ/afp

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
INTERNAL SECURITY (IRISH)

Dear Sir:

In reference to your letter of July 3, 1942 please
be advised that report of the forthcoming should reach the
Bureau within the next week.

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth
P. E. FOXWORTH
Assistant Director

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61-7606-101
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
8 JUL 13 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

12113

Origin NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Made at

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Date

7/15/42

Period

12/6, 13, 19/41;
3/21, 30, 31; 4/1
2, 4, 6, 7, 28, 29;
5/5, 7, 13, 18, 19;
25; 6/19; 7/9-11/42.

NY File No. 100-7828

Made by

(b7c)

IP

IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY

Character

INTERNAL SECURITY - Irish

SYNOPSIS:

Criminal docket in SDNY reflects that on 12/29/38 an indictment was filed against CONNIE NEENAN, alias Mrs. C., and others, for violation of Title 18, Section 88 and 387 - "Smuggling into the U.S. and Distributing in Interstate Commerce Tickets Purporting to Be Lottery Tickets. Conspiracy." Bench warrants were issued and returned non est for NEENAN and JOSEPH McGARRITY. Investigation in above case was conducted by post office inspectors, NYC. Asst. USA RICHARD J. BURKE, SDNY, stated NEEMAN is a fugitive under said lottery case violation and if found would be prosecuted.

Description of NEEMAN set forth. LIAISON O'FLAHERTY last entered U.S. at Port of N.Y. aboard SS "Washington" on 2/8/40. His temporary stay has been extended to 10/1/42. O'FLAHERTY is friendly with [redacted]

[redacted] and O'FLAHERTY presently reside at Hotel Devon, NYC. Files reflect ST. JOHN GAFFNEY to be the former American Consul at Munich, a member of the German American Bund, and closely connected with the American National Labor Party.

REFERENCE:

Washington Field letter to Bureau dated March 1, 1941.

Approved

P.E. Fitzgerald SAC

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- 2 - Philadelphia (3 Encls.)
- 2 - Chicago
- 2 - Detroit
- 1 - Washington Field (Info.)

20 JUL 20 1942

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ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
(b7D)
1 cc 920
8/21/43
NY 548
(b7c)

1 cc one
1 cc 5-
10/3/42
D.A.T.

det. [redacted]
cc [redacted]
10/20/42
P

61-7606-103

Bureau letter to New York dated June 23, 1941.

Bureau letter to New York dated April 24, 1942.

Bureau letter to Washington Field dated May 13, 1942.

26
15

DETAILS: At New York, New York

New York is being designated as the Office of Origin in this case in compliance with reference Bureau letter to Washington Field Office dated May 13, 1942, and this report bears the title "IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY; INTERNAL SECURITY - Irish" as requested in Bureau reference letter of April 24, 1942, rather than as "CORNELIUS (CON) NEENAN; LIAM O'FLAHERTY; ST. JOHN GAFFNEY; JUDGE DANIEL COHALLAN; IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY; INTERNAL SECURITY - IRISH" as originally set forth in reference Bureau letter dated June 23, 1941.

In order to assist the Philadelphia Office in the investigation which they are to conduct in this case, a copy of reference letter to the Bureau from the Washington Field Office, dated March 1, 1941, with enclosure, and a copy of a memorandum dated November 6, 1941, entitled "IRISH ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES" are being forwarded with copies of this report.

In a letter to the Bureau from the Washington Field Office dated March 18, 1941, it was mentioned that

(b7c)
(b7D)

It is to be further noted that the enclosure which accompanied Washington Field's reference letter of March 1, 1941, was submitted to the Technical Laboratories for examination but no conclusive information resulted from this examination, as reflected in the Technical Laboratory report dated March 3, 1941.

LIAM O'FLAHERTY and

(b7c)

(b7D)

12115

NY 100-7828

[REDACTED]

In compliance with reference Bureau letter dated June 23, 1941, Special Agent [REDACTED] interviewed [REDACTED]

(b7c)
(b7D)

[REDACTED] He stated that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(b7c)

Special Agent [REDACTED] checked file No. 99330/906 at the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Ellis Island, New York, which indicates that LIAM O'FLAHERTY entered the United States at the Port of New York aboard the S. S. "Washington" on February 8, 1940, as a citizen of the Irish Free State. At the time of his entrance he was 44 years of age, gave his occupation as that of novelist, and indicated that he was born at Galway, Eire. His passport No. A 35940 was issued in Ireland on February 23, 1933, at Dublin and said passport expires February 23, 1943. His address at that time was given to be c/o [REDACTED]

(b7c)

The file further reflected that O'FLAHERTY is married and has three children. An application to extend his time of temporary stay to February 25, 1942, was granted, at which time his address was given to be c/o [REDACTED]. Other extensions have been granted to him and he is presently permitted to stay in this country until October 1, 1942.

Reporting agent interviewed [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] who advised that [REDACTED]

(b7c)
(b7D)

[REDACTED]

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NY 100-2728

12117

(b7c)
(b7D)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

An article taken from the May 1942 issue of Esquire magazine contains a picture of LIAM O'FLAHERTY and reads as follows:

"LIAM O'FLAHERTY was born in 1896 in the Aran Islands where Synge wrote his Playboy of the Western World. He was educated in the Jesuit College, where he studied for the priesthood and later at University College, Dublin. When the War started he joined the Irish Guards under an assumed name. After a year he was shell-shocked and returned to Ireland in time to join the Irish Revolution, organizing ex-soldiers in Dublin and conducting a comic-opera war of his own. When life grew too calm in Ireland he shipped to South America, chopped logs in Canada and engaged himself in some mysterious business in Asia Minor at the time the Turks were driving out the Greeks. He visited America, earning his living by working in restaurants and print shops or soap-boxing for the Labor party. His first among many novels was Thy Neighbor's Wife."

This article is being retained as an exhibit in instant file.

[REDACTED]

(b7c)

12118

NY 100-2728

(b7C)
(b7D)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(b7E)

[REDACTED]

(b7D)

CORNELIUS NEENAN

This subject is also known as CONNIE NEENAN, CON NEENAN, and Mrs. C.

(b7C)

In a report by Special Agent [REDACTED] dated at New York City on October 4, 1939, entitled IRISH ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES - SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES, mention is made of the fact that JOSEPH McGARRITY had been indicted in the Southern District of New York for a violation of the lottery statutes. The criminal docket in the Southern District of New York, No. C-104-68 reflects that on September 29, 1938, an indictment was filed against JOSEPH McGARRITY and the following individuals: GERALD KELLY, JOHN W. KELLY, WILLIAM E. D., alias David Jackson, CONNIE NEENAN, alias Mrs. C., JOHN W. KELLY II, JOHN R. KELLY, and CLIFFORD BURGETT for a violation of Title 18, Sections 88 and 387 - "Smuggling into the United States and Distributing in Interstate Commerce Tickets Purporting to Be Lottery Tickets. Conspiracy."

12119

NY 100-7828

On January 23, 1939, all defendants pleaded not guilty with the exception of NEENAN and McGARRITY, for which bench warrants were issued and returned non est on March 28, 1939. On May 15, 1939, GERALD and JOHN W. KELLY, together with WILLIAM HEAD, entered pleas of guilty and on May 19, 1939, all three were sentenced to serve one year and one day, sentence suspended, and placed on probation and fined \$1,000.00 each. Bail was discharged as to the remaining defendants on the motion of the government, with the exception of defendants NEENAN and McGARRITY.

The file in the United States Attorney's Office relative to this case reflected that the investigation was conducted by the Post Office Inspectors, New York City, and that at a Commissioners' hearing for the removal of McGARRITY from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on April 19, 1939, Commissioner JAMES H. MALLOY discharged McGARRITY, since the only witness on behalf of the government, Post Office Inspector E. T. LOVERN, failed to identify McGARRITY. In connection with this case, CONNIE NEENAN was designated by JOHN KELLY as a person sent to the United States from Ireland to supervise the distribution of sweepstake tickets in the United States and had left for Ireland a few days prior to KELLY's arrest in July 1936.

(b7c) Special Agent [REDACTED] and reporting agent contacted Assistant United States Attorney RICHARD J. BURKE in the Southern District of New York, who advised that his records reveal that NEENAN is still a fugitive under the above lottery case violation and that if found prosecution would ensue. Mr. (b7c) BURKE advised the writer that [REDACTED] Post Office Inspector in charge of the above-mentioned case, thought that NEENAN had returned to Ireland and therefore no effort was made to locate him.

[REDACTED]

(b7c) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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NY 100-7828

1212

(b7c)
(b7D)

[REDACTED]

(b2D)

[REDACTED]

ST. JOHN GAFFNEY

(b7D)

[REDACTED]

194
12

(b7D)

On page 4 of the German newspaper, D.W.N.B. for July 21, 1938, GAFFNEY is mentioned as condemning the Bund verdict at Riverhead, Long Island.

(b7C)

In New York file M-641, there are photostatic copies of the application of JOHN JOSEPH GAFFNEY and T. ST. JOHN GAFFNEY for passports, which were enclosed in the letter to [REDACTED] from [REDACTED] of the Department of Justice in Washington, D. C. under date of January 15, 1910. These photostatic copies indicate that JOHN JOSEPH GAFFNEY was born at Westfield, Massachusetts on February 11, 1894, and that T. ST. JOHN GAFFNEY was born at Limerick, Ireland on May 17, 1864. The latter immigrated to the United States on board the S. S. "Erin" from Queenstown in the summer of 1882. He was naturalized in the Common Pleas Court, City of New York in October 1887. His desire to obtain a passport to visit Germany was for the purpose of bringing his wife back to the United States. It has not been ascertained as yet whether T. ST. JOHN GAFFNEY and ST. JOHN GAFFNEY mentioned in reference Washington Field letter to the Bureau dated March 1, 1941, are identical.

NY 100-7828

12122

(b7c)
(b7D) In a letter from the Washington Field Office to the Bureau dated June 27, 1941, reference is made to reference Washington Field letter to the Bureau dated March 1, 1941, and mentions that [REDACTED]

communications mentioned above indicate that ST. JOHN GAFFNEY resides at Short Hills, New Jersey. It is to be noted that the [REDACTED]

MISCELLANEOUS

(b7c)
(b7D) The information obtained by Special Agents [REDACTED] and the writer from [REDACTED] is being enclosed with copies of this report for the Bureau, and the information is also being retained in exhibit form in this file.

(b7c)
(b7D) In a Washington Field Office letter to the Bureau dated June 27, 1941, entitled CORNELIUS (CON) NEENAN; LIAM O'FLAHERTY; ST. JOHN GAFFNEY; JUDGE DANIEL COHALLAN; IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY; INTERNAL SECURITY (G), it is mentioned that Mr. WILLIAM P. MALONEY advised that CON NEENAN and LIAM O'FLAHERTY are probably the leaders of the IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY in this country, as they have taken JOE MCGARRITY's place in the Irish Republican Army. Mention was made in this letter that [REDACTED]

(b7c)
(b7D) In view of this information, no investigation has been conducted relative to Judge DANIEL COHALLAN.

NY 100-7828

12123

ENCLOSURES FOR THE BUREAU (7)

(b7D)
(b7C) Photostatic copies numbered from 1 through 7, obtained from [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] and reflecting [REDACTED]'s connection
with the UNITED IRISH REPUBLICANS.

ENCLOSURES FOR PHILADELPHIA (3)

Copy of reference Washington Field Office letter to the Bureau dated
March 1, 1941.

Enclosure accompanying above reference letter.

Memorandum dated November 6, 1941, re IRISH ACTIVITIES IN UNITED
STATES.

- P E N D I N G -

NY 100-7828

12124

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

CHICAGO FIELD DIVISION

Will, in compliance with Bureau letter dated June 5, 1942, entitled IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY; INTERNAL SECURITY - IRISH, interview [REDACTED] to elicit complete information regarding the activities of the IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY. [REDACTED] should be considered.

DETROIT FIELD DIVISION

(674) Will, in accordance with reference Bureau letter dated June 10, 1942, re IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY; INTERNAL SECURITY (I), make inquiries regarding the alleged affiliation of [REDACTED] with the IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY.

NEWARK FIELD DIVISION

Will conduct an appropriate investigation into the background and activities of ST. JOHN GAFFNEY of Short Hills, New Jersey.

PHILADELPHIA FIELD DIVISION

Will ascertain whether or not CORNELIUS NEENAN, with aliases, resides c/o [REDACTED] It is to be noted that NEENAN was also listed as residing at 5704 Haverford Avenue, Philadelphia, but the former address is believed to be more recent.

Will, upon locating NEENAN and subsequent to reviewing the enclosures sent with this report, interview CORNELIUS NEENAN for complete information in his possession regarding the IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY, its members, its present aims and activities, and its leaders. In view of the current information available regarding the IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY's activities in the United States and the possibility that these interests may be used by German agents, it is desired that specific inquiries be made of NEENAN to develop the identities of those persons most likely to be engaged in furthering the activities of the IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY. Attention should be directed to enclosed reference report dated March 1, 1941, wherein it is noted that NEENAN succeeded JOSEPH McGARRITY as leader of the IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY in this country. Said reference letter also refers to a conference held at the home of ST. JOHN GAFFNEY, at Short Hills, New Jersey on February 21, 1941, which was attended by NEENAN and LLAM O'FLAHERTY. When questioning NEENAN, the purpose and subject of said conference should be ascertained.

NY 100-7828

12125

Will, after thoroughly questioning CORNELIUS NEENAN, turn him over to the United States Marshal for appropriate action in connection with the indictment pending against him in the Southern District of New York.

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

(b7c) Will, in compliance with Bureau letter to New York dated June 10, 1942, re IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY: INTERNAL SECURITY (I), make inquiries to determine whether [REDACTED] still remains in the United States and the nature of his possible activities with [REDACTED] in furthering the IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY.

Will check the files of the New York Office for information concerning [REDACTED] who is reported to reside at [REDACTED]

(b7D) Will consider the activities at Cassidy's Restaurant with reference to the IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY as suggested in Bureau letters to the New York Office dated March 25, 1942, and May 26, 1942, regarding IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY: INTERNAL SECURITY - IRISH. It is to be noted that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and said file should be thoroughly reviewed.

(b7c
b7D) Will, through appropriate sources, endeavor to develop the identities of those persons most likely to be engaged in furthering the activities of the IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY. In this regard, [REDACTED] should be contacted for information in his possession, and consideration should be given as to the advisability of interviewing Judge DANIEL COHILLAN and LIAM O'FLAHERTY for information in their possession regarding the activities of the IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY.

NY 100-7828

12126

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT SHEET

(b7c) Confidential Informants referred to in the report of Special Agent [REDACTED], dated at New York City July 15, 1942, are:

(b7c)
(b7D) [REDACTED]



XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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14 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

INFORMATION is identical TO 14 preceding pages

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7606-103

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET33

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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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JAF:DMM:VO
61-7606-103

RECORDED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISESEE REVERSE
SIDE FOR
CLASSIFICATION
ACTIONEX-44 Date: October 27, 1942
To: SAC-New YorkClassified by *Multiple Source*
Declassify on: OADR 12-7-87

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
INTERNAL SECURITY - IrishReference is made to the report of Special Agent [REDACTED]
dated July 15, 1942, at New York City, in the above-captioned matter.

For the information of your Office there are attached hereto copies of a communication dated July 24, 1942, regarding the Irish Republican Brotherhood and the Irish Republican Army, which was made available to the Bureau by the Office of Naval Intelligence, Washington, D. C. [REDACTED] and there are also attached copies of a communication dated June 30, 1942, entitled, "Summary of the Irish Republican Army," which was made available to the Bureau by the Military Intelligence Service, Washington, D. C. [REDACTED] These enclosures are not being made available to the Washington Field Office, or Philadelphia.

It is noted that this case at the present time is in a delinquent status in your Office and it is requested that you advise when a report can be expected. The Philadelphia Office is requested to advise immediately as to what, if any, action it has taken with reference to the undeveloped leads concerning the present whereabouts and activities of Cornelius Neenan for whom an indictment is presently outstanding in the Southern District of New York. In the event no action whatsoever has been taken, it is requested that

these leads be given immediate coverage.

E. A. Tamm

Although no undeveloped leads were set forth for the attention of the Washington Field Office, that Office did receive a copy of reference report for its information. At this time the Washington Field Office is requested to contact the Department of State, Washington, D. C., and secure all information in its possession of that agency concerning St. John Gaffney who reportedly served as American Consul at Munich, Germany, apparently during the first World War period, but was discharged for dishonesty. The results of that inquiry, of course, should be made available to the New York Field Office.

(b7D)

★ OCT 28 1942

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

102
NOV 1 1942
191

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NOV 11 1942
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-7-87 BY 205 21575/088

War Sidelights

'Mata Haris' Trailing U.S. Army in Eire

London (Tuesday), Sept. 22 (P).—The British Press Association, quoting an unidentified American officer, said today women figure largely in a Fifth Column organization trailing American troops in northern Ireland. The Fifth Column, he said, was financed by Germany and its activities carried out by the illegal Irish Republican Army.

Many of the women are believed to have crossed the border from neutral Eire and to have settled in Londonderry, the site of the American naval base.

Quoting the officer, the press association said "the Americans have been given a strict lecture" about the I. R. A.

Irish politics, according to the "lecturer" who was not named, is being used by I. R. A. agents "to cause friction between the British people and American forces."

SECURITY DIVISION -ROUTING-

Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. Alden _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Cunningham _____
Mr. Fitch _____
Mr. Kimball _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Strickland _____
Mr. Timm _____
Mr. Traynor _____

for [redacted] (b7c)

61-7606-4

NOT RECORDED

WASHINGTON POST
MORNING EDITION 9-22-4

CH-24

39V

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET8

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☐ For your information: _____

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DAF:DMM

101-15742

June 5, 1942

RECORDED

61-7606-105
Special Agent in Charge
Chicago, Illinois

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-7-81 BY 88815131 ojf

RE: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
INTERNAL SECURITY - IRISH

Dear Sir:

(b7c)
Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated April 29, 1942, at Chicago, Illinois, entitled: [redacted] with alias; Internal Security - Hatch Act." In the last paragraph of this report it is noted that [redacted]

(b7c)
The Bureau is extremely interested in learning specifically what [redacted] was asked to do, who asked him, and [redacted]

(b7c)
It is requested that [redacted] be reinterviewed in a thorough manner to elicit complete information regarding the activities of this group, against whom charges have been leveled of cooperation with the Germans. Consideration should be given to [redacted]

The New York Office is presently conducting an investigation to collect more complete information with respect to the Irish Republican Army, and that office should be carried as Office of Origin.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

179 AUG 18 1942
COMM. STAMP
ON ORIGINAL
6-19-42

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET4

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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DAF:IS

100-90973-20

RECORDED

41-7606-106

May 26, 1942

EX-18

31

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-11-2008 BY 60322
OTHERWISE

RE

1(S)

It may interest you to know that Patrick Hughes, Vice Consul of Career, born in Ireland in 1894, assumed duties in the Irish Consulate at New York City, on June 13, 1938, after having served as Acting Consul in Chicago, Illinois, for five years. His home address, until recently, was 33-72 156th Street, Flushing, New York. S-1

Hughes has only recently been transferred to Chicago, Illinois, to assume charge of the Irish Consulate at that point, due to the death of Daniel T. McGrath, former Consul.

In view of the status of this matter no inquiries are contemplated.

55 AUG 18 1942

COMM. STAMP
ON ORIGINAL

~~SECRET~~

5-27-42

Classified by
Declassify on: GADR

INVESTIGATION
EXCISE
CHARGE
REMARKS
ROBINS

ORIGINAL FILE IN 100-101-10100

DAF:IS

May 26, 1942

SEE REVERSE
SIDE FOR
CLASSIFICATION
ACTION

RECORDED

61-7606-106
Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-1-80 BY SP-6
OFFICIAL

EX - 15

RE: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
INTERNAL SECURITY (IRISH)

Dear Sir:

[REDACTED]

The Bureau has now received information from the Department of State, Washington, D.C., that Patrick Hughes, Vice Consul of Career, born in Ireland in 1894, assumed duties in the Irish Consulate at New York City, on June 13, 1938. He had formerly served as Acting Consul in Chicago, Illinois, for five years. Mr. Hughes arrived in the United States on the S.S. Samaria on June 13, 1938, and his home address was stated to be 33-72 156th Street, Flushing, New York. S-1

The State Department advised that there was no objection to a discreet investigation of Hughes, but every precaution should be taken not to contravene the inviolability of the records and archives of the Consulate and no member of the staff should be approached for questioning. S-1

Subsequently verbal advice was received from the State Department that Patrick Hughes, Irish Vice Consul at New York City had been transferred to Chicago, Illinois, to assume charge of the Irish Consulate at that place, due to the death of Daniel T. McGrath.

It will be noted in the reference Bureau letter that no specific investigation was requested. However, a request was made for you to submit any substantiating information that might be contained in your files.

[REDACTED]

In view of the transfer of Hughes from New York City to Chicago, it is not believed desirable to initiate an investigation concerning him.

SECRET

Classified by 100-155010

Declassify on: OADR 12-7-80

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

COMM. STAMP
ON ORIGINAL

SECRET

5-30-42

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

New York, New York

98-82

July 24, 1942

(b7c)
und
**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-7-87 BY SP8 BTJ/ag**

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: *G* IRISH REPUBLIC ARMY.

(b7c, b7D)
SABOTAGE.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to New York letter dated July 10, 1941 to the Bureau concerning the above captioned case. This is to advise that in the above case there is no specific acts of sabotage involved, and that the case has been carried as a general file concerning investigation conducted to ascertain possible saboteurs connected with the Irish Republic Army.

As investigation to date has not revealed any specific acts of sabotage, or persons identified with any sabotage activities, this case is being closed, subject to be reopened upon receipt of any specific acts of sabotage.

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth

P. E. FOXWORTH
Assistant Director.

COPIES DESTROYED
R 171 MAY 23 1961



51 AUG 18 1942

COPY IN FILE

RECORDED

INDEXED

EX-18

61-7606-106X		
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**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.**

PC-287
SECRET

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

September 6, 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

RPC:
CALL: 1:45 A.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

Reference is made to the attached teletype dated September 6, 1942 from the New York office concerning a phone call received from [REDACTED]

(b7D)

ACTION TAKEN:

Classified by [REDACTED]
Declassify on: OADR 12-789

Pursuant to your instructions (telephonic), I called the New York office and spoke to Special Agent [REDACTED] then on duty, but he advised that the Agent who had taken the call was not there, but he would contact him and have him call me.

(b7C)

[REDACTED]

(b1)

At 2:15 A.M., Special Agent [REDACTED] of the New York office called and advised that he had taken the call in question. Agent [REDACTED] was of the opinion that the caller [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. He stated further that he (Agent [REDACTED]) signalled to another agent in the office to attempt to trace the call while they were still talking but that before this could be done, the caller hung up. This individual refused to identify himself or to elaborate on the message and it was Agent [REDACTED] opinion that due to the clarity of his voice, the caller was not speaking from a phone booth. Agent [REDACTED] stated that there appeared no way to check into the matter further but advised that he would [REDACTED] party called again.

(b7C)

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R 171 MAY 23 1961

RECORDED

61-7666-127

FOR DEFENSE



BUY
UNITED STATES
SAVINGS
BONDS
AND STAMPS

SEP 23 1942
COPY IN FILE
Attachment

(b7C)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 6 1942

TELETYPE

1 2 932

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-81 BY SP8 BTJ/alg

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Carson.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. Kramer.....
Mr. McGuire.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Mr. Nease.....
Miss Gandy.....

FBI NYC
DIRECTOR
FISH

9-6-42

1-28 AM

WHS

(b7D) [REDACTED]
END QUOTE. CALLER HUNG UP AFTER DELIVERING
ABOVE MESSAGE. NO IDENTIFICATION EXCEPT CALLER [REDACTED]

FOXWORTH
END NYC S1 WHS
END WA R 1 JJ

ENCLOSURE

RECORDED
INDEXED
EX-115

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MAY 23 1961

COPY IN FILE

67-7606-107

SEP 8 11 34 AM
9-6-42
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
(b7c)
[REDACTED]
(b7c)

September 4, 1942

13090 | RE: CORNELIUS KEENAN

It has been reported that Cornelius Keenan succeeded Joseph McGarrity as the leader of the Irish Republican Army of the United States and that he and Liam O'Flaherty are probably the leaders of the Irish Republican Army in this country since the death of McGarrity. Keenan, who has been in this country for several years, was the active head of the Irish sweepstakes in this country and received a commission on all tickets sold.

On December 29, 1938, an indictment was filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York against Keenan, McGarrity and others charging them with violation of Sections 88 and 377, Title 3, United States Code. They were charged with transporting lottery tickets through the United States mails and illegally importing lottery tickets. All defendants with the exception of McGarrity and Keenan pleaded guilty. Bench Warrants were issued for the latter two and returned non est on March 23, 1939. McGarrity successfully opposed removal from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Keenan and Liam O'Flaherty, Irish author and lecturer who came to the United States in about 1940 to give a lecture tour en route to Mexico, held a conference with St. John Gaffney at the latter's home at Short Hills, New Jersey, on February 21, 1941. Gaffney was United States Consul General in Munich during the last war and was dismissed from this post by President Wilson for his pro-German activities. He was also closely associated with Sir Roger Casement while the latter was in Berlin negotiating with German authorities to promote what later turned out to be the 1916 Easter Rebellion in Ireland.

Keenan and O'Flaherty are being sponsored and financed to some extent

Mr. Tolson

Mr. E. A. Tamm

Mr. Clegg

Mr. Glavin

Mr. Ladd

Mr. Nichols

Mr. Rosen

Mr. Tracy

Mr. Carson

Mr. Coffey

Mr. Hendon

Mr. Kramer

Mr. McGuire

Mr. Quinn Tamm

Mr. Nease

Miss Gandy

Keenan has apparently never been apprehended in connection with the charge pending against him in the Southern District of New York. The United States Attorney's Office has recently advised that Keenan is still a fugitive and will be prosecuted if found. The lottery case was investigated by Post Office inspectors.

It has been reported that Keenan has been arrested on numerous occasions in Ireland because of his activities in behalf of the "Irish Cause." It is believed that Keenan is at present residing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

SEP 17 1942

30

(b7c)

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ For your information: _____

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NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

33084

(b7c)

100-7828

September 16, 1942,

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY 208513/08
ON 12-7-81
267197

RR: 0
IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY;
INTERNAL SECURITY (IRISH).

Dear Sir:

(b7c)
(b7D)
I am forwarding herewith two copies each of reports numbered
285, 285-A and 286 of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

It has been learned from local newspapers that a bomb exploded
in a British relief organization office in Boston, Mass. on September
16, 1942. There is, of course, a possibility that this might have been
a revenge bombing perpetrated by members of the IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY.

Copies of the Informant's reports are being retained in this
office for use in connection with the investigation of the activities
of this organization.

Very truly yours,

P. E. FOXWORTH,
Assistant Director.

Enclosures (3)
cc - NY file 62-6772

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

61-7606-11

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SEP 18 1942

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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FHB:DO
100-7606-110
61-9879

98-
Date: 7-6-66-11/10
October 11, 1942

RECORDED

7/11/8

To: SAC, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-7-87 BY SP2 DJS/28
33082 267197

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: ~~UNKNOWN SUBJECT~~
British War Relief Society, Inc.
27 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts;
BOMBING

(b7c)
(b7D)
Reference is made to your letter dated September 16, 1942, with the title, "Irish Republican Army; Internal Security (Irish)," with which you transmitted information received from [REDACTED]

For your information, on September 15, 1942, at approximately 11:59 A.M., an explosion occurred at the British War Relief Society, 27 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts. Investigation has shown that a time bomb consisting of dynamite, an Ingersoll Yankee small dry cell battery was used. Little damage resulted. The FBI has failed to disclose any logical suspects.

In view of the possibility that the bombing was and/or executed by some member of the Irish Republican Army, States in retaliation for the recent execution of an IRA man, it is believed advisable to initiate an investigation to eliminate this possibility. You are therefore instructed to advise any of the individuals listed herein were in Boston, Massachusetts, at the time of or just prior to the explosion or whether they are in Boston. You should likewise determine through confidential sources of information whether any of these individuals or the IRA took part in engineering this explosion or have been connected to this investigation.

The Boston Division is origin in this case.

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Carson
Gandy
Henderson
Kramer
McGuire
Quinn
Nease
Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 3

OCT 14 1942 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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61-7606

Section 5

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DAF:DLA
61-7606-111

RECORDED

Date: October 29, 1942

72015

To: SAC, New York

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
INTERNAL SECURITY - IRISH

Information has recently been furnished the Bureau from

(b7D) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(b7C) It is requested that specific inquiries be made in the investigation of the above-captioned case with reference to [REDACTED] to determine whether in fact they are affiliated with the I.R.A., and are carrying on activities in this country possibly inimical to allied interests.

Tolson _____
E. A. Tamm _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Carson _____
 Coffey _____
London _____
Ramer _____
McGuire _____
Quinn Tamm _____
Case _____
Gandy _____

★ OCT 30 1942 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-2-87 BY SP8 BTJ/ag

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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F B I
RECEIVED-ROOM 5640
OCT 29 / 38 PM '42

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

~~SECRET~~

September 30, 1942

(b7C)

100-2249

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Classified by ~~28-301008~~
Declassify on: ~~DATE 12-3-88~~

Re: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY

Dear Sir:

During an interview on September 29 between [redacted]
and Special Agent [redacted] of this office,
[redacted] advised [redacted]

(b7C)

(b7D)

(b7C)
(b7D)

The Bureau's attention is directed to a recent report of
[redacted] which furnished information to the
effect that [redacted]

(b1)
(b7C)
(b7D)



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~~SECRET~~

(b7C)

NY 100-2249

(b1) (S)

(b7C)

✓

(b7D)

[REDACTED] I am sure that the Bureau considers such allegations as these very serious and that it would want to develop fully/particulars relative to these allegations. For this reason, I want to reiterate the previous recommendation that I made to the Bureau insofar as [REDACTED] is concerned, namely that in the event all facts concerning these allegations are not forthcoming within the immediate future, that he be called in before a Federal Grand Jury and questioned in detail relative to his source of information and all information in his possession concerning his allegation that [REDACTED]

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth
P. E. FOXWORTH
Assistant Director

CC - NY File #100-18024

~~SECRET~~

DAF:IS
61-7606 -112

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OTHERWISE

October 19, 1942

~~SECRET~~

RECORDED

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

39 SAC, New York, New York

RE: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY

Dear Sir:

(b)(7) Reference is made to your letter dated September 30, 1942, bearing the above caption and concerning an interview held by a representative of your office with [REDACTED] on September 29, 1942.

(b)(7) Your suggestion with reference to calling [REDACTED] before a Federal Grand Jury, for the purpose of eliciting from him his source of information, alleging that [REDACTED] has been considered, and this action is not believed advisable at this time. However, it is my desire that [REDACTED] be reinterviewed in the immediate future in an effort to elicit from him specific information concerning his charges.

(b)(1) [REDACTED] The allegations made are of a very serious nature and although believed unfounded, it is my desire that every attempt be made to ascertain who is responsible for the origin of these allegations.

I shall expect early attention to this communication.

Yours truly,

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

Classified by 202/071/087
Declassify on: OADR 12-2-87

RECEIVED
John Edgar Hoover
Director

~~SECRET~~

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 12

OCT 20 1942 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

8
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Jm

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FILE NO. 92-863 FC FAQ

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

BOSTON, MASS.

REPORT MADE AT BOSTON, MASS.	DATE WHEN MADE 9-19-42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9-15-19-42	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] (b7C)
TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECT, BRITISH WAR RELIEF SOCIETY INC., 27 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS			CHARACTER OF CASE RAID, MISCELLANEOUS BOMB

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Explosion occurred at approximately 11:59 A.M. 9-15-42 on Berkley St., near side entrance of British War Relief Society, Inc. Seven workers in building at time, none of whom sustained injury. Explosion very loud and sharp, making hole in dirt approximately 4 inches deep and one foot in diameter. Damage to building confined to 2 windows on ground floor shattered, one first floor window shattered, jam of side door splintered.

[REDACTED] (b7D)
Unable to furnish any other information. Occupants of neighboring buildings interviewed by Agent with negative results.

[REDACTED] (b7C, b7D)
British Relief officials at said address indicated that there had been no threats received by them or had there been any trouble with workers or others

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-28-87 BY SP2BJJ/ag

APPROVED AND
FORWARDED:

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

59 OCT 28 1942

61-7608-113

RECORDED & INDEXED

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL = 8
OCT. 22 1942

5 Bureau
7 Boston

prior to the bombing. However, on September 16, a postcard from an anonymous individual condoning the explosion received. Identity of sender unknown.

(b7D) [REDACTED]

Reference: Teletypes to Bureau dated 9-15-42, 9-16-42, and 9-17-42.
Letter to Bureau dated 9-19-42

(b7C) Details: This report is a joint investigation of Special Agent [REDACTED] and the writer.

The writer, while in the business section of Boston, on official matters at approximately 11:59 A.M. on September 15, 1942 upon hearing a loud report, proceeded to a point which was found to be 27 Commonwealth Avenue, a brown stone building occupied by the British War Relief Society, Inc. and by discreet inquiry of the persons in that area, it was ascertained that a bomb had been exploded near the rear entrance of the building.

The writer then proceeded to the nearest telephone and informed Acting Special Agent in Charge W. J. WEST of the matter; upon his suggestion, the writer immediately returned to the scene of the bombing.

(b7C) It was observed at this time that several hundred policemen were on the scene and were being assisted by firemen and innumerable city officials and shortly thereafter the writer was contacted by Special Agent [REDACTED] and Agent [REDACTED]

(b7D) [REDACTED]

(b7D) [REDACTED]

At this time, it was observed that several hundred policemen were walking about the grounds and in close proximity to the explosion; they had picked up all available particles possibly connected with the bombing. It was further observed that other uniformed officers and detectives were searching the streets adjacent to the premises and ladders were put up against Madison Hall which is a building located at 29 Commonwealth Ave. and that firemen removed several articles which were turned over to the police department.

Agents made discreet examination of the premises at the time. However, no articles believed connected with the bomb were located and it was deemed advisable to interview the persons who were on the premises at the time of the explosion. A discreet inquiry revealed the fact that [REDACTED] was acting in charge of the British War Relief Society Inc.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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UNDEVELOPED LEAD

THE BOSTON FIELD DIVISION

AT BOSTON, MASS.

(b7D) Will confer with [REDACTED] and make such investigation as is deemed advisable.

P E N D I N G

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61-7606-114

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

~~SECRET~~

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

100-18024

(b7c)

November 18th, 1942

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Carson.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. Kramer.....
Mr. McGuire.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Mr. Nease.....
Miss Gandy.....
Files.....

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY

Classified by SP3 BTJ/SP
Declassify on: OADR 10-8-87

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated October 19th, 1942.
Bureau File 61-7606,

[REDACTED] (S)

(b1) [REDACTED] (S)

11-22 [REDACTED] (S)

(b7c) (b7D) Your letter of October 19th, 1942, also requested that [REDACTED] be re-interviewed in an effort to elicit from him specific information concerning his charges. Special Agent [REDACTED] of the New York Office interviewed [REDACTED] on November 17th, 1942, at which time [REDACTED] stated [REDACTED]



57 JAN 7 1943

DESTROYED
171 MAY 23 1961

INDEXED

61-7606-115

memo Lamm
2/16/42
LSE
PERSONAL

Director - NY 100-18024

#2

~~SECRET~~ 11/18/42

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(b7c)
(b7D)
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

I am of the opinion that a surveillance on the residence of [REDACTED] would not be productive, but it is also my opinion that in order to fully protect the Bureau, it would be advisable to maintain this surveillance for at least one week's time. This surveillance, however, will not be placed unless the Bureau specifically advises that it desires this surveillance to be maintained.

~~SECRET~~

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth
P. E. FOXWORTH,
Assistant Director

72014

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

San Francisco, California

FILE NO. 100-3832

REPORT MADE AT San Francisco, Calif.	DATE WHEN MADE 11/11/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/2-31/42	REPORT MADE BY (b7c) [REDACTED] PMH
TITLE <u>IRISH ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA</u>			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-14-87 BY SP4 BJB/ML
(b1)
(b7D)

[REDACTED]

P.

DETAILS:

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

A review of the files of the San Francisco Field Division reflects the following information relative to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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1171 MAR 23 1964

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [Signature]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE [Signature]	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 61-17686-116 RECEIVED 14 NOV 16 1942 52 PM J10 RECEIVED	RECORDED & INDEXED
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UNDEVELOPED LEADS

~~SECRET~~

SAN FRANCISCO FIELD DIVISION:

(b1) [REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

(b1c) Will contact other informants in an effort to determine whether or not [REDACTED] is in a position to carry on any espionage activities for the Axis nations.

~~SECRET~~

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INFORMATION identical to page 1 of 61-7606-116

☐ For your information: _____

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



SWP:AM
100-7660

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

November 12, 1942

CC-287

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CUNNINGHAM

(b7c)
Supervisor [redacted] requested that a copy of Exhibit C mentioned in a G-2 report dated September 18, 1942 re: Weekly Estimate of Subversive Situation be obtained.

There is attached hereto three copies of Exhibit C as mentioned in this report, furnished by [redacted] of G-2.

Respectfully, (b7c)

S. W. Reynolds
S. W. Reynolds

Attachment

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DATE 12-2-81 BY 2002 BTJ/abg

FOR DEFENSE



BUY
UNITED
STATES
SAVINGS
BONDS
AND STAMPS

EX - 22

61-7606-117

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[redacted] (b7c)

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(b7c) IS
61-7606-117

December 12, 1942

RECORDED

SAC, New York, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/28/81 BY 208/STJ/08

RE: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
INTERNAL SECURITY - IRISH

Dear Sir:

There are attached copies of a circular distributed in New York City announcing a protest meeting by the Clan Na Gael and I.R.A. Clubs, 1914 Broadway, New York City.

This circular indicates the presence of sympathizers with the Irish Republican Army in your district, and it is my desire that in connection with the above-captioned case specific attention be given to developing information concerning this protest meeting as well as the groups which sponsored the gathering.

Yours truly,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson Enclosure
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 15

★ DEC 12 1942 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

55 JAN 4 1943

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

New York, N. Y.

(b7c) [REDACTED]
100-7828

November 28, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
Internal Security - Irish

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of October 27, 1942, regarding the captioned organization.

This will advise that a large amount of information has been obtained regarding the extent and nature of the activities of this organization, national and local, and you may expect a complete report of the same in the very near future.

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth
P. E. FOXWORTH,
Assistant Director

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DATE 12-8-87 BY SP8 BTJ/ajp



178

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JAN 7 1943

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EX-4
61-7606-117X
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18 NOV 30 1942

RECEIVED

Communication # 4

December 11, 1942
ACTION

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Classified by SP-5 BJB
Declassify on: OADR 9-87

re: John P. Davis, Informant
Irish Subversive Activity

Dear Sir:

During a recent conversation with Mr. Whitney Shepardson, of the Office of Strategic Services, 72 Grosvenor St., London he advised that he had recently received the following information concerning John P. Davis:

Davis, who is believed to be an American citizen of Irish origin or decent returned to south Ireland within the past few years to develop a peat export business to the United States, where peat is used in connection with certain commercial gardening and horticulture projects. Recently Davis approached the American Minister to Ireland and advised that since returning to Ireland he had become quite alarmed at the extent of Irish Revolutionary activity particularly on the part of the IRA element. Davis is reported to have advised that while he resided in New York City he had been fairly active in Irish groups but had not realized until he returned to Ireland the extent of the subversive control that is exercised over some of these Irish societies in New York City by IRA leaders in Ireland. Since Davis indicated a desire to assist the United States government in correcting this situation I understand he was later interviewed under pretext by an OSS official.

Mr. Shepardson inquired of me as to just what I had done in this case. He stated that he thought that the Bureau desired to use this man as an informant on Irish activities in New York City. I asked for the report of the interview by the representative. Mr. Shepardson stated that there was no report since this interviewing official had merely been able to confirm the information already obtained in the first interview. He suggested that the writer might desire to go to Ireland and arrange to interview this man since he confessed that OSS did not have anyone that was familiar with Irish activities though they admittedly had personnel assigned there. I told Mr. Shepardson that if he were proposing to turn this informant over to us that there were several points to be considered. Of first explained that I had been assigned to London in a liaison capacity and that my work was of such a nature that I couldn't spend much time in travel. Secondly, I suggested that the

RECORDED & INDEXED
DEC 13 1942
73

case particularly at this point still appeared to be the responsibility of OSS. I frankly told him that on the basis of the information he had given me that the bureau would never think of sending a man hundreds of miles into another country on such a non-specific lead. I explained that first of all it would be necessary to check our files and see if we had any record on Davis. It was pointed out that if Davis had been active in subversive groups in the United States that the bureau would quite likely have a record of him. I continued that if there was no previous record then an investigation could be made in New York city and vicinity to develop information concerning Davis's activities while resided there. Once this data was obtained I told Mr. Shepardson, the bureau would then be able to make a preliminary decision as to whether this man had any possibilities as an informant.

Mr. Shepardson was further advised that before the bureau did any of these things that we should obtain sufficient data to make a positive identification of Davis. I courteously pointed out that it was up to OSS to furnish this material. It was suggested that he have one of his representatives in Ireland interview Davis and ask a few simple questions as to his former addresses in the United States, neighbors, places of employment, names of fellow workers, societies and alleged subversive groups that he belonged to as well as the names of the leaders and members of these groups and the location of their meeting places etc. etc. I suggested that Mr. Davis be invited to any evidence of control of Irish Activities in the US from Ireland that he might possess. I further suggested that he have his Ireland representative write out this information and send it to him. Upon receipt of this data Mr. Shepardson was advised that the bureau would then proceed with the steps outlined hereinabove. He agreed to this.

This is just an interim report and additional information will be forwarded when it is received. It is suggested, however, that on the basis of the scant information already obtained that the bureau indicate be checked and the writer advised of the results.

Very truly yours

Arthur M. Thurston

Arthur M. Thurston
Inspector.

*Letter to
Mr. Thurston
1/29/43
JPH*

CONFIDENTIAL

PHY:HEW

RECORDED 1-7606-117A1

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

January 27, 1943

SEE REVERSE
SIDE FOR
CLASSIFICATION
ACTION

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
VIA DIPLOMATIC MAIL TOUCH

RE: IRA ACTIVITIES
INTERNAL SECURITY - S

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of December 1, 1942,
concerning John P. Davis who has been suggested as an informant
in regard to IRA activities by Mr. Whitney Shephard of the Office
of Strategic Services, 72 Grosvenor Street, London, England. S-1 (X) (L)

In accordance with your request the files of the Bureau
were checked without reflecting any identifiable information con-
cerning Davis. S-1 (X) (L)

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 10

★ JAN 27 1943 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Classified by Multiple Sources
Declassify on: OADR 12-7-87

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70 MAR 12 1943

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HAF:DMH
61-7606

December 21, 1942

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-27-81 BY 28851/8

RE: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY

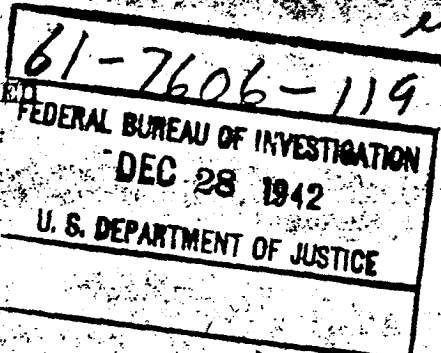
Dear Sir:

The Bureau desires that it be advised as to
the exact status of this case at the present time.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

RECORDED



Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

cc: Philadelphia
Newark
Detroit
Chicago

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 9

★ DEC 22 1942 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

225
JAN 10 1943

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FB120

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK, N. Y.**

FILE NO. **100-1932**

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 12/15/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/1/42	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] MPC
TITLE IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY (Irish)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

St. JOHN GAFNEY, political appointee to Foreign Service, State Department, appointed March 14, 1905, as Consul General, Dresden, Germany; appointed Consul General, Munich, September 18, 1913. Was pro-German in his public utterances and criticized administration of President WILSON; resignation requested because of this and he resigned October 4, 1915.

- R U C -

REFERENCE:

Bureau letter to the New York Field Division dated October 27, 1942.

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-8-87 BY SP8BJJ/pk

[REDACTED] was interviewed by the writer concerning the background and personnel record of ST. JOHN GAFNEY and he advised that GAFNEY entered the Foreign Service of the State Department as a political appointee. He was a member of the Republican Party and had requested appointment to Foreign Service posts especially that of Minister to Belgium. He claimed to have political influence and to have been instrumental in swinging the Irish-Catholic vote to the Republican Party. He entered the Foreign Service on March 14, 1905, when he was appointed Consul General at Dresden, Germany. On September 18, 1913, he was appointed to the post of Consul General at Munich which he held to his resignation.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: S. K. McKee SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES DESTROYED 171 MAY 23 1961	61-7606-120 RECORDED & INDEXED
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau (2 made by [REDACTED]) 4 - New York 2 - Washington Field	1-20-43 WKT 11 DEC 16 1942
54 FEB 6 1943	FIVE RECENT

62
670

His record as Consul General was very poor and it was noted that he relied upon his subordinates to do most of his work. The background information concerning him in his personnel file indicates that he was born in Limerick, Ireland in 1864. He emigrated to the United States in 1882. During his service as a Foreign Service official GAFNEY mixed as much as he could in the European social circles but was accepted for the most part only by the nouveaux riches. He received decorations from the Bavarian Government.

From the outbreak of the World War he was pro-German in his public utterances; also on many occasions he made critical remarks aimed at the administration of President WOODROW WILSON. Because of these utterances his resignation was requested and he resigned from the Foreign Service on October 11, 1915. His personnel file gives little information concerning GAFNEY'S wife other than the mention of the fact that she was president of the American Council of Women in 1890.

██████ advised the writer that GAFNEY'S public conduct and his association with Sir ROGER CASEMENT, noted Irish patriot, were a matter of much public discussion during the early years of World War I and that a great deal of material was available in newspaper articles dealing with this subject. ██████ exhibited to the writer an excerpt from the Literary Digest of October 9, 1915, relating to GAFNEY.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

U b2
b7D

Confidential Informants

Mr. JOHN C. EHARDT, Chief, Division of Foreign Service Personnel, U. S. State Department.

XXXXXX
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

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INFORMATION IS IDENTICAL TO 61-7606-120 PAGE 1

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NEW YORK, NEW YORK

December 11th, 1942

100-13022

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-8-87 BY SP8 BTJ/og

RE: [REDACTED]

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to letter to the Bureau from the Newark Office, dated December 1st, 1942. It is noted that the last paragraph on Page 1 of this letter states that on November 25th, 1942, [REDACTED] informed [REDACTED]

In connection with the information set out in this paragraph, Special Agent [REDACTED] of this office advises me that the last interview he had with [REDACTED] was on November 17th, 1942, at which time the principal discussion with [REDACTED] related to [REDACTED]. Several other matters were discussed during the interview, but there was absolutely nothing mentioned concerning [REDACTED].

The items discussed by Agent [REDACTED] with [REDACTED] were furnished the Bureau in letters dated December 4th, 1942, captioned as follows: [REDACTED]

Agent [REDACTED] further advises me that he has absolutely no idea as to what [REDACTED] has reference to, and it is requested that in the event the Newark Office obtains any additional facts concerning this matter, that the New York Office be appropriately advised.

Very truly yours,

RECORDED

P. E. FOXWORTH,

Assistant Director

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NOV 6 1943

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FIVE

FILE FILES

cc - Newark

61 JAN 16 1943

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL - 3

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



DAF:DMW

61-7606-22

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

December 16, 1942

CC-287

~~SECRET~~

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease (b7c) _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

RE: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY

Classified by 223013/080
Declassify on: OADR
12-2-87

The New York Field Office, under date of September 30, 1942, advised of an interview with [redacted] You will recall that [redacted] has held himself forth as [redacted] and has been contacted by Special Agent [redacted] of the New York Office personally in connection with the authenticity of reports on [redacted] that he has been making available to the Bureau and to [redacted]. His unreliability has been established through these contacts, and he recently advised Special Agent [redacted] that [redacted]. This request, of course, was denied.

At the time of the above interview with [redacted] he alleged that [redacted] when pressed for specific information he advised [redacted]

The New York Field Office, in the above reference letter, also called attention to the fact that [redacted] had recently submitted information concerning [redacted]

The New York Field Office pointed out that [redacted] had been used as a source of information by [redacted] and perhaps [redacted] had secured her information in that manner.

The New York Field Office was requested to reinterview [redacted] in a vigorous manner to determine [redacted]



63 JAN 15 1943

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~~SECRET~~

was reinterviewed and he stated that

(b7c) The New York Field Office recommended that to fully protect the Bureau it might be well to maintain a surveillance for at least two weeks time on the residence of [REDACTED]. It should be noted that although a number of nonspecific reports have been received that the I.R.A. is operating in the United States, no specific information has been secured in this regard. There apparently is no coordinative organization from which records could be secured to substantiate the charges [REDACTED] nor is the Bureau in a position to conduct a logical investigation to clarify the facts.

(b7c) As you are aware, the I.R.A. is a radical minority group exemplified primarily by their vicious anti-British activities. Undoubtedly there are individuals in the United States who were formerly affiliated with the I.R.A., however, it is believed the activities in this country are largely individual, if existent at all. In view of the unreliable character of [REDACTED] in the experiences of the Bureau with him in the past, I am not in agreement with the recommendation made by the New York Field Office for a surveillance on the residence of [REDACTED] since it could not reasonably be assumed that this action would solve the problem. On the other hand, I do feel that some very strong and definite action should be taken to either prove or disprove the allegations [REDACTED]. Consequently I am submitting the following recommendation for your opinion.

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum for Mr. Tamm

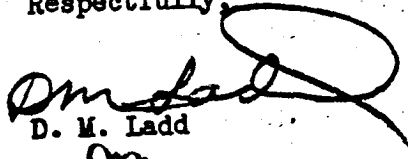
Page Three

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(b7C)
(b7D)

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that [REDACTED] be called in for interview personally either by Mr. P. E. Foxworth of the New York Field Office or Mr. E. E. Conroy of the Newark Field Office and this matter once and for all clarified. This suggestion is being made since the Bureau is not in any position to recommend that [REDACTED] be called before the Federal Grand Jury and it appears to be the only logical step to establish the truth or falsity of the allegations made by this man.

Respectfully,


D. M. Ladd

~~SECRET~~

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

December 24, 1942

FLW:TD
10:00 AM

CC-287

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

Re: Irish Republican Army

Pursuant to your instructions I telephoned SAC Conroy of the Newark Office, advising him that [redacted] had made the allegation that [redacted] and that he had been interviewed on two different occasions by SA [redacted] of the NY Office in an effort to learn the basis for this statement. Mr. Conroy was advised that when [redacted] was first contacted and pressed for specific information concerning the allegation he remarked that [redacted] that upon the second interview he told [redacted] that [redacted]

I also mentioned that [redacted]

contended that [redacted]

Mr. Conroy was instructed to personally contact [redacted] and point out to him the seriousness of the charge which he has made and that there is no need for him to endeavor to be wise or cagey and that we must know the true facts concerning this matter. Mr. Conroy was told that he should advise [redacted] that the charge which he has made is a serious one and that although we do not want to be unpleasant, we can, if necessary, call [redacted] before the Federal Grand Jury in order to completely clarify the matter.



Mr. Conroy stated that he would like to have Agent [redacted] accompany him at the time [redacted] is interviewed and I advised him that this arrangement would be satisfactory. Mr. Conroy will make arrangements with the NY Office to have [redacted] available and to accompany him at the time of the interview. I told Mr. Conroy that this interview must be handled

RECORDED & INDEXED

D-134

11-7606-12

FIVE
PERS. FILES

Letter New York
12/24/42
cc NYC

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DATE 12-27-87 BY 60825/STJ/af

(b7c)
(b7D)

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Memo. Mr. Ladd

- 2 -

12-24-42

within the next few days and that the Bureau should be immediately furnished with the results of the interview.

(b7c)
(b7D) A letter is being directed to Mr. Conroy furnishing him the details concerning the allegation [REDACTED] and confirming the instructions which I issued to him.

Respectfully,

F. L. Welch
F. L. Welch

~~SECRET~~

61-7606

December 24, 1942

7606
RECORDED

PERSONAL ATTENTION

SECRET

AN IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY

INTERNAL SECURITY - (Foreign SIS) :Sec

Classified by 5
Declassify on: GADR
10-2-8

DOE ALA

Reference is made to your telephone conversation with Mr. F. L. Welch, of the Bureau, at 10:00 A. M., December 24, 1942.

Pursuant to your request, and in confirmation of the telephonic instructions given by Mr. Walsh, the following is a summary of the pertinent information concerning [redacted] allegations that [redacted]

On September 30, 1942, the New York Office advised that Special Agent [redacted] of that office personally contacted [redacted] During that interview, [redacted]

When pressed for specific information concerning this advised that

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

██████████ was re-interviewed on November 17, 1942 by Special Agent ██████████ at which time ██████████

DEC 28 1942 P.M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

~~SEX~~

SAC, Newark
December 24, 1942
Page 2

(b7C)
(b7D)
~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED] also informed Agent [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] In attempting to explain his allegations and his refusal to substantiate them, [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED]

In connection with this matter, your attention also is called to the letter dated December 11, 1942 from the New York Office to the Bureau, captioned [REDACTED] a copy of which letter was transmitted to your office. It is noted that this letter refers to your letter to the Bureau dated December 1, 1942, wherein it is stated that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] It is noted that the New York Office advised in this letter that the last interview had with [REDACTED] by Special Agent [REDACTED] was on November 17, 1942, the interview here referred to. During which the principal discussion concerned [REDACTED]

Confirming your telephonic conversation with Mr. Welch above-referred to, you are instructed to personally contact [REDACTED] and point out to him the seriousness of the charge which he has made. [REDACTED] should be advised that this matter is of the most vital interest to the Bureau, and that we must know the true facts concerning his allegations. He should be told that he has nothing to gain by attempting to be clever about the matter; that although the Bureau does not desire to be unpleasant, it is absolutely necessary that the foundation for these allegations be revealed; and that the Bureau can, if necessary, call [REDACTED] before a Federal Grand Jury in order to completely clarify this matter. I desire that [REDACTED]

Mr. Tolson

Mr. E. A. Tamm

Mr. Clegg

Mr. Glavin

Mr. Ladd

Mr. Nichols

Mr. Rosen

Mr. Tracy

Mr. Carson

Mr. Coffey

Mr. Hendon

Mr. Kramer

Mr. McGuire

Mr. Quinn Tamm

Mr. Nease

Miss Gandy

~~SECRET~~

(b7C)
(b7D)

SAC, Newark
December 24, 1942
Page 3

~~SECRET~~

in order that the complete results of your interview with [REDACTED] will be made available to the Bureau without delay.

Yours truly,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - New York City

~~SECRET~~

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This case originated at **NEW YORK, NEW YORK**

NY FILE NO. 100-7828 DG

Report made at NEW YORK CITY	Date 12/28/42	Period 9/12,13,18;11/9 12/9,10/42	Report made by (b7c)
Title IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY			Character INTERNAL SECURITY - IRISH

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: On Sunday evening 9/13/42 the Clan Na Gael and I.R.A. clubs of NYC held a protest meeting at Roscommon Tuxedo Ballrooms, NYC, to protest the execution of THOMAS JOSEPH WILLIAMS, a soldier of the Irish Republican Army, by the British Government in Ireland. EAMON MORRISSEY, JAMES BRISLANE, JOHN MCCARTHY, and BERNARD MCGOWAN addressed the meeting of approximately 300 persons. The speeches were anti-British and the resolution was adopted condemning the British Government for violation of its signature to the principles of international law by the hanging of a member of the Army of the people of Ireland. The ultimatum of 1/12/39 was read, declaring a state of war, both passive and active, has existed between the Army of the I.R.A. and the British Government since the issuance of the ultimatum. It was resolved at the meeting that a copy of the resolution be sent to the I.R.A. Council, to the Secretary of State of the U.S. and to world wide organizations devoted to the attainment of Ireland's freedom and to the press. The I.R.A. is said to have approximately 750 members in the U.S., which consists of eight camps each named after an Irish revolutionary leader. Membership of the I.R.A. is said to be of the medium radical Irish class. The better class of Irish in the U.S. will not knowingly aid or assist these individuals or their organizations and are not

Approved and
Forwarded: **[Signature]**

Do Not Write In These Spaces

19 Topworth (b7c)

61-7606-126

- Copies
- 5 - Bureau 1 - Col. S.V. Constant, G-2
 - 2 - Newark 1 - Capt. R.C. MacFall, ONI
 - 2 - Philadelphia
 - 2 - Boston 4 - New York
 - 2 - Butte
 - 2 - San Francisco

1-1-43
DEC 31 1942
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/15/93 BY SP2 BJA/ae
200,786

COPY IN FILE

Q (b7C b7D)
NY 100-7828

in sympathy with the methods that these organizations
advocate to unite the Irish nation.

- P -

DETAILS:

This investigation is predicated on a telephone call from
[redacted] to Assistant Director P. E. Foxworth on
September 12, 1942, in which
[redacted] advised that [redacted]

[redacted] advised that [redacted]

[redacted] informed Assistant Director P. E.
Foxworth that [redacted]
[redacted] further
advised that [redacted]

The writer was assigned to cover this meeting in an under-
cover capacity.

In conducting this investigation, the following circular
advertising this meeting was obtained:

" CLAN NA GAIL AND I. R. A. CLUBS
1914 Broadway, N.Y.C.

A Protest Meeting Will Be Held At
The Roscommon Tuxedo Ballrooms
59th Street and Madison Avenue
New York City
On Sunday, September 13, 1942.

To protest the execution of a soldier of
The Irish Republican Army by the British
Government in Ireland."

The circular set out the following:

" Every other generation had made an armed protest against England and when England thought she had trampled them down in blood, some strong men arose and redeemed them by his sacrifice. Ireland's demand all through the centuries had been freedom, and there was only one sort of freedom, the definition of which was not to be found on the statute book of a nation's enemies, but in the book of a nation's fathers. Irish freedom had been defined for them by the fathers - first of all by Tone who said, 'To break the connection with England - the never failing source of all of our political evils - and to assert the independence of my country, these were my objects!'"

"The path that our redeemers showed
Our country, too in tears must tread
Where faltering feet will find the road
Where Tone, and Clarke, and Emmet lead
Yes, she may falter, she may shrink;
But ne'er again to slivers sink
Now Williams is silent in his tomb
And tyrants live who planned his doom
Just God! Men do we forget?"

The execution of THOMAS WILLIAMS has furnished the I.R.A., for the first time in years, an opportunity for resuming operations. On Sunday evening, September 13, 1942, EAMON MORRISSEY, JAMES ERISLANE, MR. JOHN McCARTHY, and BERNARD McGOWAN addressed a meeting of approximately 300 members at the Roscommon Tuxedo Ballrooms, 59th Street and Madison Avenue, New York City. This meeting was held for two reasons, one to test the strength and two, to secure financial aid for the families of the I.R.A. imprisoned men in Ireland and England. MORRISSEY very definitely stated that the I.R.A. of today is the very same I.R.A. of twenty years ago, while McGOWAN went through great pains to explain that in the Atlantic Charter there was no mention of complete freedom for Ireland. This, he said, was due to the trickery of England.

All of these speakers were anti-British. McGOWAN stated that the British Government has stirred up trouble in Ireland between the people of northern Ireland and southern Ireland for many years and that if they had stopped spending millions of pounds each year in Ireland in propaganda work, that the Irish in the north and the south, if they were left alone, would get along together and become united. McGOWAN also condemned the Atlantic Charter.

The speakers also attacked Senator FRANK MacDERMOTT, a Representative of the Irish Free State Government, who recently wrote articles in the New York Herald Tribune on the policies of the Irish Free State

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Government, and on Ireland's leanings towards the Allies in their cause. MacDERMOTT was classed as a statesman without portfolio.

Concerning MacDERMOTT the following article appeared in the IRISH ECHO dated September 12, 1942, headed "A STATESMAN WITHOUT PORTFOLIO"

" Senator Frank MacDermott, who usually issues his pontifical broadsides as a member of the upper chamber of the Eire legislature, and quite recently has assumed the same task in the United States, where he is hibernating in the dual capacity of a polite refugee and propagandist against Irish neutrality, hastened last Saturday to exploit his views in the Herald Tribune on the problems of the country from which he draws part of his income out of the taxpayers' money.

We wonder if the Senator considers it good morals to continue drawing a salary from the Eire treasury while he remains in another country and contributes not one jot or tittle of service to the people whom he is paid to serve? He was not delegated by any responsible authority in Eire to come here to tell the American people how eager he is to have his countrymen accept his political philosophy regarding the partition issue, neutrality, or anything else that affects their welfare. So far as we know, he is a man without a mandate.

The Senator, however, takes himself rather seriously; it is an attribute of his character that enhances the ludicrousness of his ponderous pronouncements. He has a pontifical way with him, has the Senator, and it is the irony of fate that he must needs travel without a government portfolio.

Imagine how history might be revolutionized in the twinkling of an eye if the Senator were endowed with the power of a tribune of his people! Deep in the roots of his country's soil, as he is, and boldly proclaims--so different from the Tones, the Emmets, the Russells, the Mitchells, the Farnolls, the Pearses and the others who could not claim that distinction--the Senator would verily be a second Daniel come to judgment, a light in the darkness of a chaotic world, had the gods but favored him with the scepter of supremacy over the national affairs of the country which he finds so much time to execrate beyond its boundaries.

EAMON MORRISSEY was in charge of the Irish Pavillion during the World's Fair in New York City. JAMES BRISLANE operates a saloon at 96th Street and Lexington Avenue, New York City.

JOHN MCCARTHY is in the steamship business. He is known as a radical and belongs to the Waterford Men's Association.

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BERNARD MCGOWAN is said to be a writer and traveller. He formerly was connected with the I.R.A. in Ireland. JOHN McCARTHY is President of the Aid to Ireland, Inc. He is also President of the ~~Irish National Relief Society~~. An attempt is now being made by the Clan Na Gael to ~~organize a club~~ which is to carry this name. This club is going to attempt to enlist support of prominent Irish politicians and laymen in the City of New York to sponsor a benefit this fall, to be run in conjunction with the Aid to Ireland, Inc. for the relief of Irish war prisoners. The purpose of this new organization is to deceive the prominent Irish and to solicit funds in such a manner that they will not know that the actual money obtained is for the I.R.A. war council.

[redacted] advised the writer that he had received information that the I.R.A. War Council is now receiving financial aid from Germany through the German Consulate in Dublin. The same informant advised that a Nazi named ZIMMERMAN, who is married to an Irish girl, was a member of the I.R.A. and this Mr. ZIMMERMAN was a contact man between the I.R.A. clubs in New York City and the former German Consulate in New York City, from where it is said they received funds for I.R.A. clubs. The organization known as ~~Aid to Ireland, Inc.~~ holds its meetings at the Times Square Hotel and they openly admit they are connected with the Irish Republican Army.

There is another organization known as the Irish National Defense Committee, which is headed by McCARTHY. This organization states that its purpose is to alleviate the stress in Ireland caused by the war. They have an office at the Capitol Hotel, New York City.

[redacted] states he has received information that the purpose of this organization is to endeavor to catch all of the Irish through contributions and is supposedly to be independent from the Aid to Ireland, Inc., which is an I.R.A. organization, both controlled by McCARTHY.

At the meeting in the Roscommon Tuxedo Pallrooms on September 13, 1942, a resolution was adopted which read as follows:

"RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE MASS MEETING HELD AT TUXEDO BALLROOM NEW YORK CITY, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1942, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE CLAN NA GAEL AND IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY CLUBS.

WHEREAS (Reading of the Ultimatum of January 12, 1939) *"the ultimatum set out"*

WHEREAS a state of war-both passive and active-has existed between the Army of the Irish Republic and the Government of Britain since the issuance of the aforesaid ultimatum, and

WHEREAS the British Government has violated its signature to the principles of international law by the hanging of

" a member of the Army of the People of Ireland, and
WHEREAS since British criminal law, supported by British armed
forces, condemned a soldier of the Irish Republican Army
to death by hanging, its procedure is at variance with
and a violation of the recognition of the Irish Republican
Army by the British Government when the aforesaid govern-
ment sought the Truce in Ireland in July, 1921, and
WHEREAS THOMAS JOSEPH WILLIAMS, soldier of the Irish Republican
Army, for performing his duty to the People of Ireland was
done to death in the traditional British method reserved
for the opponents of British Imperial aggression, and
WHEREAS the Irish Race which has carried the banner of Freedom
throughout the world, and particularly in the American Con-
tinents, stands agast at this latests manifestation of in-
sult and indignity upon a people who desire the exercise of
Freedom in their own land, and
WHEREAS in the enforcement of her imperial laws in Ireland--
laws similar to those ascribed to her enemies in Europe
for the suppression of which American troops are being
sent overseas, Americans are observing typical British
oppression while British propaganda is endeavoring to
undermine the warm understanding and friendship that
exists between the People of the United States and the
people of Ireland, and
WHEREAS since British Imperial policy is the direct negative
to the present American crusade for the extension of
freedoms throughout the world, countless American lives
may be sacrificed in vain even as their very presence
in Ireland is ineffectual in combatting fourteenth century
oppression- their inaction moreover endorses the studied
silence being shown to the demands of the people of Ireland
for the restoration of their sovereign rights and self-
government denied to them by a British statute, The
Government of Ireland Act (1920).

NOW BE IT RESOLVED

That we, American citizens, cherishing the belief
that no peace can exist while the exercise of
Freedom is denied to a people whose natural
convictions and innate desires are devoted to
its attainment, do endorse the recent manifesto
of the Irish Republican Army as being consistent
and compatible with the determination of the
people of Ireland to be Free, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED

That we, on behalf of the Irish Race in these
American Continents, pledge our moral and
financial support to the Irish Republican Army

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" to sustain them in their heroic fight for the
Freedom of Ireland, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED

That a copy of this resolution be sent to the
Irish Republican Army Council, to the Secretary of
State of these United States, to world-wide
organizations devoted to the attainment of
Ireland's freedom and to the Press. "

Through [REDACTED] a copy of this resolution
was obtained as well as a copy of the ultimatum of January 12, 1939 issued
by the Irish Republican Army, General Headquarters, Dublin, Ireland,
declaring a state of war, both passive and active, has existed between
the Army of the Irish Republic and the British Government since the issu-
ance of the ultimatum in question. This ultimatum reads as follows:

"
OGLAIG NA N-EIREANN
(IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY)

General Headquarters,
Dublin.

January 12th, 1939

To:
His Excellency
The Rt. Hon. Viscount Halifax, G.C.B.

Your Excellency.

I have the honour to inform you that the Government
of the Irish Republic, having as its first duty towards its
people the establishment and maintenance of peace and order
here, demand the withdrawal of all British armed forces
stationed in Ireland.

These forces are an active incitement to turmoil and
civil strife, not alone in being a symbol of hostile
occupation, but in their effect and potentialities as an
invading army.

It is secondly the duty of the Government to establish
relations of friendship between the Irish and all other
peoples and to achieve this we must insist upon the with-
drawal of British troops from our country and a declaration

"from your Government renouncing all claim to interfere in its domestic policy or external affairs.

The Irish people have no cause of hostility to any European nation, even those nations whose natural development may bring them into conflict with British interests, and we are desirous of making it clear that we shall in no event take part in a war of aggression against any people or permit the nation to be regarded as having any community or identity of interest with Britain that would make us liable to attack by British enemies.

The occupation of our territory by troops of another nation and the persistent subvention here of activities directly against the expressed national will and in the interests of a foreign power, prevent the expansion and development of our institution in consonance with our social needs and purposes, and must cease.

Neither the Government of the Irish Republic nor the Irish People are actuated by any feelings of hostility to the people of Britain. Rather would we welcome a better understanding but this can be brought about only on the basis that each of the two Peoples is absolutely free to pursue its own course unhampered by the other. We shall regret if this fundamental condition is ignored and we are compelled to intervene actively in the military or commercial life of your country as your Government are now intervening in ours.

The Government of the Irish Republic believe that a period of four days is sufficient notice for your Government to signify its intentions in this matter of the military evacuation and for the issue of your Declaration of Abdication in respect of our country. Our Government reserve the right of appropriate action without further notice if upon the expiration of this period of grace, these conditions remain unfulfilled.

ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT AND ARMY COUNCIL OF
OGLAIGH NA h-EIREANN (Irish Republican Army)

(Signed) Patrick Fleming

Secretary

██████████ stated that through a reliable source, he ascertained that the Clan Na Gael and I.R.A. clubs have approximately eight camps and two women's auxiliary clubs in the United States and the total membership in the I.R.A. throughout the United States is approximately 750 persons. These camps are as follows:

- No. 1 ~~X~~ Major McBride Camp,
ANTHONY CRIBBEN, - Prominent Member
6 members
- No. 2 ~~X~~ Brother Ceanut Camp,
Composed mostly of Corkmen
20 members
- No. 3 Bernard McGowan, - Prominent Member
27 members
- No. 4 ~~X~~ Tone Pearce Club
HARRY SHORT, - Prominent Member
10 members
- No. 5 ~~X~~ Tom Fitzpatrick Club
SHEMUS COURTNEY, - Prominent Member
5 members
- No. 6 ~~X~~ James Connelly Club
CHARLES DRISCOLL, - Prominent Member
5 members
- No. 7 ~~X~~ Wapper Tandy Club
12 active members
- No. 8 ~~X~~ Leo Hollows Club
4 members

LADIES' AUXILIARIES

- No. 1 ~~X~~ Emerald Isle Auxiliary
10 women members
- No. 2 ~~X~~ Anna Derlan Auxiliary
ANNA WARD, - Prominent Member
20 women members

The district board of I.R.A. is headed by ANTHONY CRIBBEN. HARRY SHORT is the Treasurer and CHARLES DRISCOLL is the Secretary. This board is responsible to the Executive Board and they meet annually at TARA HALL, 1914 Broadway, New York City, where the policies of the organization for the forthcoming year are decided.

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The dues are 25¢ per month and each member is taxed \$1.00 per month for the defense fund.

It is said the I.R.A. has five districts in the United States. District No. 1 is New York City; District No. 2, Kearny, New Jersey; District No. 3, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and Boston, Massachusetts. District No. 3 is said to be a little stronger than District No. 1 which is New York City. District No. 4 is Butte, Montana, and is said to be about the same strength as New York City. District No. 5 covers the West Coast and headquarters are at San Francisco. District No. 5 is said to have the strongest membership in the United States.

The following editorial was written in the IRISH ECHO of September 12, 1942:

" BRENNAN NAILS A LIE

Robert Brennan, Irish Minister to the United States, found it necessary this week to voice the sentiments of the Irish people against the horrid slanders that have been circulating for more than a week regarding the attitude of Ireland toward the American troops that are now camped there.

Mr. Brennan, a responsible Irish official who is thoroughly familiar with the conditions in Ireland and who recently spent several weeks there, condemned the stories that have appeared in American newspapers, since the execution of Williams in Belfast Last Wednesday, to the effect that there is growing hostility among the Irish to the men who are living among them as part of the American expeditionary forces.

'Reports of demonstrations against American troops in Ireland have been grossly exaggerated by those who are jealous of the traditional good feeling existing between the people of Ireland and America,' Mr. Brennan declared.

The Irish Minister put his finger on the kernel of the matter. Jealousy of the bonds of friendship that have always existed between Ireland and the United States, bonds that were forged in a friendship that grew out of a common love of liberty against an enemy that invoked the most repulsive forms of tyranny for its destruction in both countries.

Mr. Brennan was merely referring to an historical fact which cannot be obliterated, even though today the United States has joined hands with Britain against the powers of Nazism.

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" The Irish, as one of our poets has written, brought no treason to America. They have no need to bow low for the part they have taken in making this nation the greatest on earth, nor have they any need to feel ashamed of the part their offsprings are playing now to maintain American ideals and institutions.

Mr. Brennan struck the proper note in his statement about the present situation in Ireland when he said that so long as the evil of partition continues in Ireland such incidents as were reported in the newspapers last week about outbursts of emotion when American soldiers were seen on the streets of Belfast, are inevitable.

A country that is deliberately divided and its national will set at naught by a government that has followed the sort of rule for its own selfish ends for centuries cannot but be subject to discord and disaffection.

Had the United States, following the Civil War, set up a governmental segregation policy between the Northern States and the Southern States, it is easy to visualize what the conditions in this country would have been during the last seventy-seven years.

When the carpet-baggers invaded the Southern States and took over their administration there was nothing but strife-- the natural outcome of the imposition of conditions in the South by the victorious North, which the Southerners regarded as tyrannical.

Let the carpet-bagger government be removed from the North of Ireland, with the elimination of the boundary that was placed round it for the vicious purpose of Irish disunity, and there will be no need for Irish officials in Washington or anywhere else having to speak in defense of their people's rights."

The following article was written in the IRISH ECHO of September 12, 1942:

"
DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST U. S. TROOPS
EXAGGERATED SAY EIRE MINISTER BRENNAN

WASHINGTON.-- Robert Brennan, Eire's Minister to the United States, said on Monday that recent reports of demonstrations against American troops in Ireland had been

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"'grossly exaggerated' by those who are jealous of the traditional good feeling between the people of Ireland and America.

'So long as the evil of partition (of Ireland) continues, such incidents are inevitable,' he said.

'In this case they had their origin in the hanging in Belfast of a boy of 19. Irishmen will never understand what right the British Government--or any government imposed by them on a part of Ireland against the wishes of four-fifths of the Irish people--has to execute any Irishman in Ireland.'

Mr. Brennan said there was no ill-feeling toward American troops in the North of Ireland. But the majority of the Irish people believe, he said, that their presence there 'is a condonation of the partition of Ireland.' "

The following article was written in the IRISH ECHO of September 12, 1942;

"

CABLE FROM P. O'KEEFE,
GENERAL SECRETARY OF
IRISH CENTRAL COUNCIL.

The following cable was received by James Cotter, president of the G.A.A., from of New York, from Patrick O'Keefe, general secretary of the Central Council of Ireland;

'Six young Irishmen under sentence of death in Belfast. Execution fixed for September 2. We recommend you ask Washington to intervene.--Patrick O'Keefe.'

The following letter was sent to Washington by the secretary of the New York G. A. A.:

Hon. Cordell Hull,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: The Gaelic Athletic Association of Greater New York, assembled in regular meeting on Monday, August 24, 1942, unanimously protest the execution of six young Irishmen and that the action of the Six-County authorities is unnatural and unwise in condemning to death those men, as it will further strain the relations existing as between the population of the twenty-six counties. Mr. Secretary, we are asking you to inter-

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"none on their behalf and any assistance you will extend to spare their lives next Tuesday, September 2, will always be remembered by our Irish people, both here and abroad.

Respectfully,

The Gaelic Athletic Association of
Greater New York,

PATK. J. ~~X~~ LONGAN, Sec."

Attached to copies of this report for the Bureau are three copies of the resolution adopted at the protest meeting held at Roscommon Tuxedo Ballrooms by the Irish Republican Army on September 13, 1942 as well as three photostatic copies of the ultimatum of January 12, 1939 issued by the Irish Republican Army at Dublin, declaring that a state of war, both passive and active, has existed between the Army of the Irish Republic and the British Government since the issuance of the ultimatum.

[REDACTED] stated that the membership of the I.R.A. is said to be of the medium Irish radical class. The confidential informant advised that the better class of Irish in the United States will not knowingly aid or assist these individuals or their organizations and are not in sympathy with the methods these organizations advocate to aid the Irish nation.

(6) ENCLOSURES FOR THE BUREAU

3 photostatic copies of resolution
adopted at the protest meeting of
the Irish Republic Army on September 13, 1942.

3 photostatic copies of the ultimatum of
January 12, 1939 issued by the Irish
Republican Army at Dublin.

- P E N D I N G -

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UNDEVELOPED LEADS

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

(b7D)

Will from time to time contact [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] whose true identities are known to the
New York Field Division.

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The identity of the confidential informants mentioned in the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated December 28, 1942, at New York City is as follows:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] Office of Naval Intelligence,
50 Church Street, New York City.

~~SECRET~~

February 12, 1943

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INDEXED

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(b1) [redacted] (3)

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RE: IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY

For your information and assistance there are enclosed photostatic copies of a resolution adopted at a mass meeting of the Clan Na Gael and the Irish Republican Army Clubs held at the Javala Ballroom, New York City, on Sunday, September 13, 1942.

It is reported that this meeting was held to protest the execution of Thomas Joseph Williams, a soldier of the Irish Republican Army by the British Government in Ireland. The meeting of approximately 300 persons was addressed by numerous Irish leaders and the speeches were virulently anti-British. At this meeting there was read the ultimatum of the Irish Republican Army dated January 12, 1937, addressed to the British Government. For your further information in this connection photostatic copies of that ultimatum are being enclosed.

(b1) [redacted] (3)

CLASS BY me/cha
DATE OF REVIEW 12-8-87
203,748

Classified by 2081573/afp
Declassify on: OADR
12-8-87
MAILED FROM DIVISION FIVE
267197

cc - Mr. A. M. Thurston
Mr. D. M. Ladd

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

FEB 13 1943

~~SECRET~~

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